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## WAR IN KOREA

### S. Korea asks U.S. for arms

Seoul, June 25. The Acting Premier, Mr. Shin Sung-No, said tonight he had forwarded an urgent appeal to Washington for tanks, planes, larger calibre artillery and ships for South Korea against a major assault by the Northern Communists.

Mr. Shin said after a long cabinet meeting that he had indicated the Korean Ambassador in Washington, Mr. John M. Chang, to appeal to President Truman to act quickly.

The need for vessels was great, he added. Landings have been made with small craft at three places along the Korean East coast.

He said that a full division of 10,000 men, supported by 90 tanks, had struck at Po Chon, East of Tongduchon.

### 10 day's ammunition

A highly placed source in Tokyo today said South Korea has only 10 day's ammunition supply and is asking on General MacArthur for emergency shipments, adds a United Press despatch from Tokyo.

This source discounted the published statements of the North Korean army's strength, saying the best estimate is the Northern army numbers only about 60,000, plus 10,000 in the security force and 40,000 police. The South has 60,000 regulars and 45,000 police.

An American official said he believed that neither side was prepared for a long war because of the shortage of ammunition, gasoline and transport facilities.

However, both Russia and the United States can, and probably will, rush supplies into the battle, this source said.

North Korea has great air superiority with several squadrons of the latest conventional type Russian fighter planes and a couple of old Japanese Mitsubishi bombers. South Korea has 13 L-5 reconnaissance planes carrying rocket launchers and 10 unarmed trainers.

The South has no tanks but many American trucks and jeeps while the North has a regiment of light tanks but is short on road transport—Associated Press and United Press.

### UK interest in Korean situation

London, June 25. The Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, returned to London today from a weekend in the country to examine the situation resulting from the North Korean invasion of Southern Korea.

Britain's representative at the emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the Korean situation will be Sir Terence Shone, former British High Commissioner in India.

Special instructions were being drafted at the Foreign Office today for transmission to Sir Shone for his use at the emergency meeting.

In Sydney, the Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, commenting on a report of the Korean fighting, told Reuters: "The invasion was not unexpected. It is merely part of the pattern of penetration by Imperialistic Communism. I have no doubt the next step will be Taiwan."—Reuters.

### The Weather

At 0800 GMT (8 p.m. HK time) the depression now over N. Honshu continues to move Eastward. It is thought somewhat weaker, but still a threat to Japan, a small anticyclone appears to be centred over Okinawa.

Today's Forecast: Moderate or fresh westerly winds, weather partly cloudy with scattered showers, chiefly during the morning.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 84.0 deg. F. Minimum: 70.0 deg. F. Rainfall: 0.2 in.

Forecast for 24 hours ending 0000 GMT on June 26: Maximum: 82.0 deg. F. Minimum: 68.0 deg. F. Rainfall: 0.1 in.

Forecast for 48 hours ending 0000 GMT on June 27: Maximum: 80.0 deg. F. Minimum: 66.0 deg. F. Rainfall: 0.1 in.

## COMMUNISTS INVADE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC

### Attack in strength across 38th parallel division HEAVY CASUALTIES

SEOUL, JUNE 25.

**TROOPS AND TANKS OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA BLASTED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL TODAY AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD TAKEN FOUR BORDER TOWNS OF THE AMERICAN-SUPPORTED REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN THE SOUTH.**

The Republic's capital city, Seoul, where about 1,700 Americans and the diplomatic representatives of other Western nations reside, is only 35 miles South of the explosive border.

The North struck at 11 points in strength indicating the Soviet-sponsored Northern regime had launched the all-out invasion it long had threatened.

But the first day's drive apparently drew up short when the invaders reached main defence positions of Southern forces one to three miles South of the border.

Shortly before midnight, American military advisers were told the Northern invaders had surrounded Chuncheon, a provincial capital North East of Seoul. This would support a claim by North Korea's Radio Pyongyang that the thrust had carried Communist troops as far as six miles South of the border.

American advisers said the invaders took Pochon, border town in the central corridor leading toward Seoul from the North. Chongdon, Pukchon and Yoonan, three towns further West which are cut off by the Injin river from the rest of South Korea, were also reported in Communist hands.

More than 50,000 North Korean troops struck at 11 separate points along the border.

Tanks and artillery participated, but a heavy overnight rain followed by an overcast sky prevented the modern Russian-built North

Korean planes from giving air support.

If the skies are clear tomorrow, it was considered likely the Northern planes would pave the way for a continued thrust South.

If the skies are cloudy, South Korean troops may have time to dig in along a stronger line of resistance than offered by the terrain closer to the border.

With the rainy season just starting, it is possible the invasion can be contained until air strength for the South Koreans arrives.

At 11 p.m., the United Nations Commission on Korea broadcast a message urging a cessation of hostilities and offered to mediate the dispute.

Dr. W. Y. Saut, Chairman of the Commission, said the UN stood ready to negotiate a peace and expressed the UN sentiments as morally opposed to a resort to arms.

At the same time, the United States Military Advisory Group to the Korean army issued a summary of operations in the one-day war.

It said: "All territory West of the Injin River has been lost."

"One regiment attacked and seized Kaesong."

"One tank force and one battalion of armoured infantry is attacking South along the Pochon-Uijungbu corridor (the route from Seoul to the border) and has taken Pochon."

"One enemy is employing one division with heavy artillery support in an effort to take Chuncheon."

"One reinforced enemy battalion has succeeded in capturing Inju and is continuing toward Chuminjin."

"Four groups of enemy guerrillas and armoured troops moved at widely separated points along the East coast, and have cut the Samchok-Kangnung highway."

"Guerrillas are hindering the Eighth Division's defence efforts."

The summary added that reinforcements are going forward to support the Seventh Division at Uijungbu. It said it was possible that two or three thousand South Korean troops have been killed, but no exact figures are available.

### Declaration of war

A government spokesman said North Korea had declared war at 11 a.m.

The radio at Pyongyang, the Communist capital, added to the confusion by a series of conflicting broadcasts. One said the invaders intended to drive South of the border for one kilometre and hold.

The radio also asserted the South had invaded the North for one kilometre. There was no confirmation of this report.

The North Korean attack rolled up at 11 points along the 38th parallel that divides the Communist North from the US-backed Republic of South Korea.

One US military adviser said the first attack was launched during heavy rain, preventing air support. "Invaders had been ordered to 'dig in' and 'cut some wire' before the full-scale sweep down the peninsula," he said.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Nationalist threat to foreign warships

Taipei, June 25.

A high Nationalist official today said that gunboats or warships of any foreign country entering closed Chinese territorial waters will be subject to air or naval attack by the Nationalists.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. George Yeh, told the United Press: "This government reserves the right to deal with any foreign warcraft found inside Chinese territorial waters, especially when those waters are closed. All foreign craft should stay away unless they have special agreement with this government."

Mr. Yeh outlined the Nationalist position after the British naval authorities at Hong Kong revealed it was a British gunboat which sent up anti-aircraft fire at Nationalist planes which were attacking a beached merchantman inside territorial waters at Swatow on Thursday.

It is understood further that the Nationalist government considers it a clear breach of international practice for any foreign ship, merchant or war, to enter closed territorial waters. This applies to ships flying the flag of any country, but up to now only British gunboats have been patrolling Chinese waters.

The Foreign Minister's declaration pointed to the Nationalist's bitter attitude toward blockade runners or foreign gunboats protecting ships trading with Communist China.

Previously, there had been an inclination on the part of those concerned with foreign relations to advocate a "go easy" attitude on the part of air force and naval leaders with respect to foreign ships. Mr. Yeh's remark today, however, was a plain, outspoken directive which gives the air force and navy the green light in taking any steps to enforce closure of territorial waters.

There was an inclination in some quarters toward transforming the "closure" into a "blockade" officially and formally. Under international practice when a blockade is declared, it would give the Chinese navy the right to intercept any foreign craft in international waters if they are carrying supplies of a craft of

### ss. Jeop Hoo

The captured British blockade runner, Jeop Hoo, sailed from Kinmen Island yesterday evening for Taiwan with a Nationalist crew and flying the Nationalist colours.

The 1,100-ton merchant ship was held at Kinmen since June 12 after being captured by a Nationalist gunboat in Chinese territorial waters off Amoy. The ship, owned by Jebsen Shipping Company and registered in Hong Kong, was seized off Amoy.

The Jeop Hoo is captained by Mr. R. H. Howarth with two other British officers, who are believed to be aboard her.

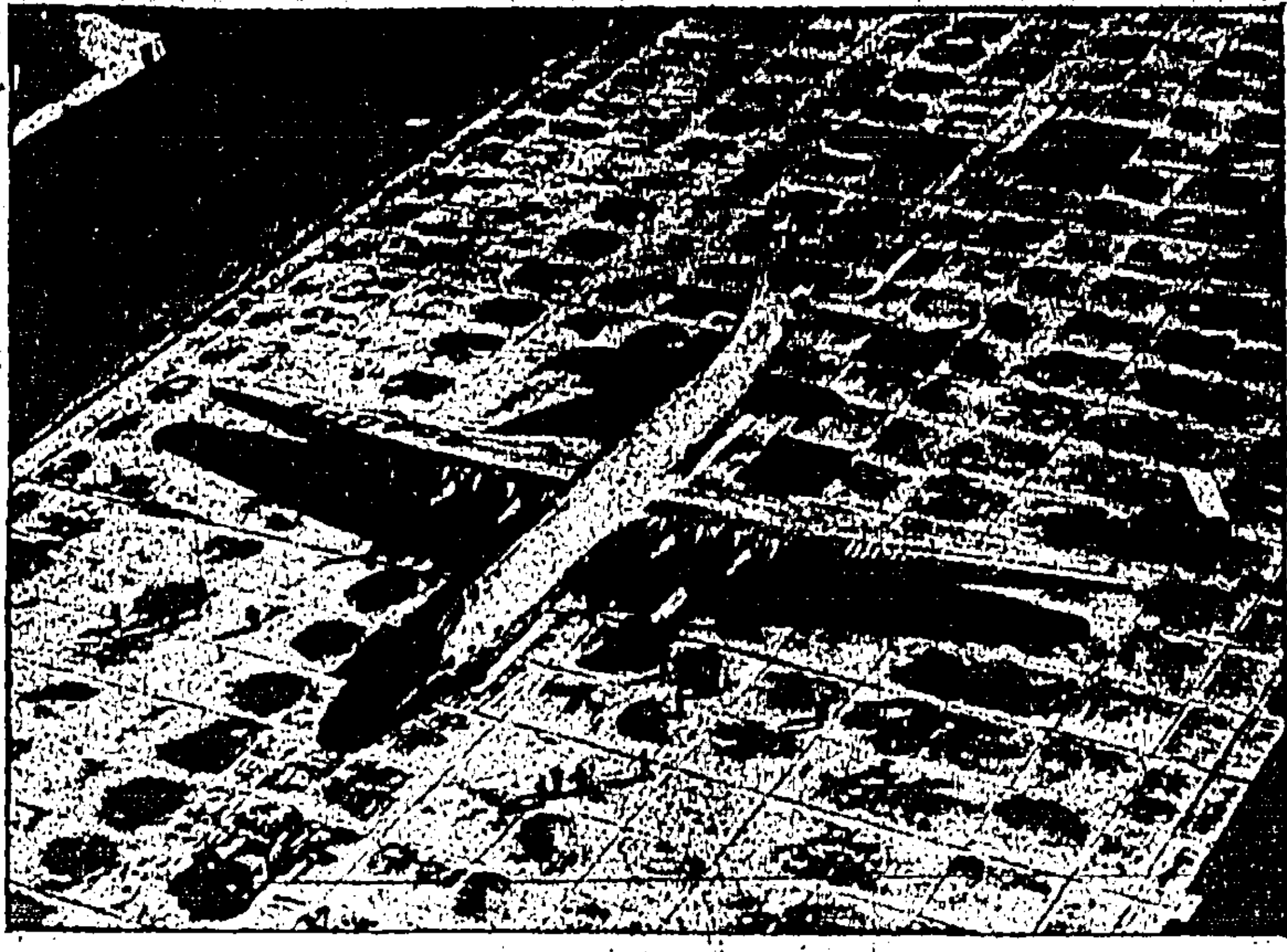
It was not known where the Jeop Hoo is being taken, but one report said she is being brought to Keelung.

The Jeop Hoo carried 20 tons of cargo when captured. She had made previous trips through the Nationalist blockade before being seized by June 12.

The British frigate, HMS St. Bride's Bay, was in the vicinity of Amoy when the Nationalists boarded her but did not interfere with her capture.

Navy officials in Taipei said they had no further details regarding her disposition.

## The Brabazon at London Airport



This airview shows the Bristol Brabazon, the world's largest airliner, at London Airport, after it landed there for the first time preparatory to taking off for two demonstration flights over London. The plane weighs 130-tons unladen.—(AP photo).

## U.S. calls urgent meeting of UN Security Council

New York, June 25.

The United Nations Security Council will meet at 6 p.m. GMT on Sunday (3 a.m. Monday HK time) to consider the Korean war.

The meeting was called at the request of the American delegation who informed the United Nations that it considered the invasion of South Korea by Communist North Korea a "clear-cut case of aggression."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Ernest Gross, who is also alternate American delegate to the Council, telephoned the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, at 7 a.m. GMT (4 p.m. Sunday HK time) on instructions from the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson. All members, including Russia which has boycotted the Council since January 13, were informed.

### U.S. MESSAGE

New York, June 25.

The following is the text of the message delivered to Mr. Trygve Lie, by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ernest A. Gross:

"The American Ambassador to the Republic of Korea has informed the Department of State that North Korean forces invaded the territory of the Republic of Korea at several points in the morning hours of June 25, Korean time."

"The Pyongyang radio under the control of the North Korean regime, it is reported, has broadcast a declaration of war against the Republic of Korea, effective 1400 GMT June 24."

"An attack by the forces of the North Korean regime, under the circumstances referred to above, constitutes a breach of the peace and an act of aggression."

"Upon the urgent request of my Government I ask you to call an immediate meeting of the Security Council."

Associated Press.

Dean Acheson, at his farm in Maryland. They presumably gave orders for the United Nations summons.

The Defence Department gave the following account of the outbreak of war in Korea: "The Department of Defence received messages from the United States Ambassador, the U.S. Military Attaché and the chief of the Korea Military Assistance Group which confirm intense fighting which continued along the thirty-eighth Parallel. Fighting began at 4 a.m. Sunday, June 25 Korean time when troops from the North invaded South Korea."

"The Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the secretaries and senior officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force were notified shortly after the messages came in."

"No United States troops are involved. The United States has a small military assistance mission in South Korea."

"Official messages indicated the fighting started with offensive actions at several points along the border. Strong forces were reported invading Ongjin peninsula, moving to the East. The attacking forces included artillery, tanks, armoured infantry and anti-tank units."

The dispatch of the appeal to the United Nations followed a series of emergency conferences at the State Department. The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, in charge of Eastern Affairs, headed the conference. Other participants included Dr. Philip Jessup, the Army Secretary Mr. Frank Pace, the Korean Ambassador Mr. John Myun Chang and State Department experts on Korean matters.

Meanwhile, the United States made detailed plans for evacuation of some 100,000 students of American South Korean employees from South Korea. They would be evacuated by aircraft operating from Japanese fields.

### Emergency Conferences

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. John G. Muccio, said the responsibility for determining when any evacuation should begin.

Fighting, however, was within two hours of reaching Seoul from Seoul, where South Korean capital and the largest city. The evacuation of the city's children would not be long delayed.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Evacuation of U.S. women and children

Seoul, June 25.

Steps to evacuate American women and children from South Korea were ordered early on Monday.

About 1,000 persons, mostly in Seoul, will be affected.

The decision was taken after a conference of South Korean defence officials, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. John Muccio, and American military members.

It was reported without confirmation that the women and children would go by truck and bus to Incheon, South Korean port 18 miles West of Seoul, for departure by sea.

A broadcast over the American mission radio early on Monday said:

"All dependents of American personnel and female employees of the mission, if they desire, will prepare to be evacuated from Korea at once. Baggage will be limited to what you can carry. Stay tuned for further instructions. This is an order."

General MacArthur is preparing to send American fighter planes to Korea tomorrow to escort the Army transport planes which will bring American personnel from Korea to Japan, an unconfirmed report from a usually reliable source said today adds a United Press report from Tokyo.—Associated Press and United Press.

## Tragedy at 13 mile beach

Mr. Szeto Chong, Secretary of the "New Life Evening News," 14-15 Lee Yuen Street, East, and Manager of the Shun Kee Press which prints the popular vernacular, was drowned off the 13-mile beach, Castle Peak Road, shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. Szeto went on a swimming party with a number of his colleagues yesterday afternoon when the tragedy occurred.

According to eye-witnesses, Mr. Szeto and Miss Lily Chan, a proof-reader, were floating on inner tyre tubes in the water when sudden strong currents carried them further from the beach. They were both swept into the water.

Others who saw them struggling in the water swam to their aid and Miss Chan was the first one to be rescued, but by the time they got Mr. Szeto ashore the latter had already swallowed a large amount of water.

Efforts to resuscitate him by artificial respiration were immediately applied.

### Aid summoned

Meanwhile, some European swimmers drove to the 11-mile beach, where they summoned two members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and brought them to the 13-mile beach. They continued to administer artificial respiration.

At the same time two Catholic nuns, attached to the Ruttonjee Hospital who happened to be at the scene gave Mr. Szeto two injections.

European living nearby provided a make-shift stretcher made up of a cot and mattress and put Mr. Szeto into a station-wagon and rushed him to Kowloon Hospital, but he died before he reached the hospital.

Mr. Szeto, who studied in France, was formerly Manager of the "Kwong Yat Pao" in Kwelin. He joined the "New Life Evening News" about six months ago as Secretary.

Mr. Szeto, who was 47 years of age, is survived by his widow and his daughter, one of whom is married. They are all now residing in Hoping District, Kwangtung Province.

## On Other Pages

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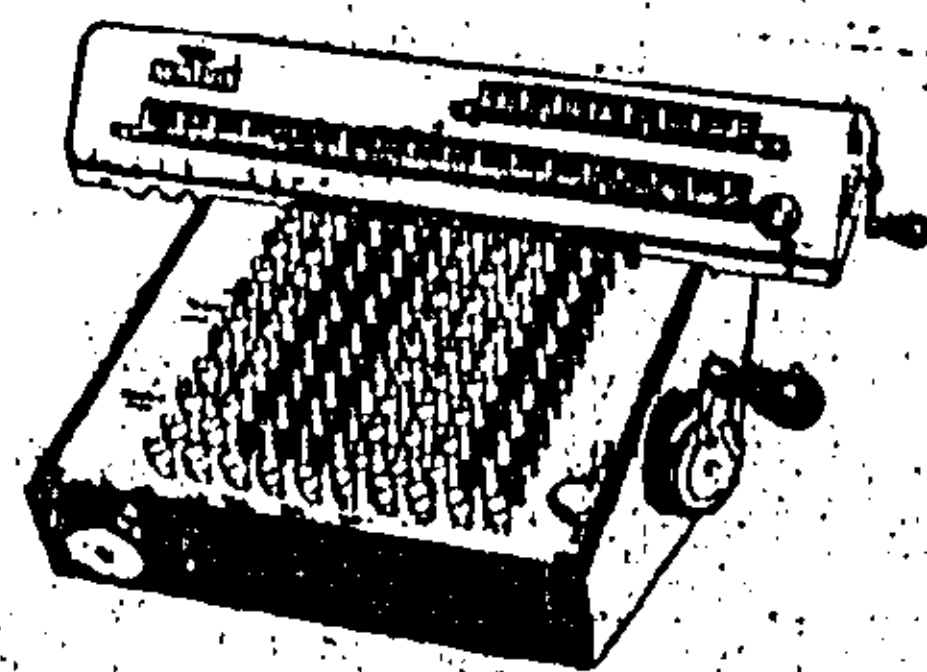
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## A hundred years ago

Tales told in  
"CHINA MAIL" files.

"The Friend of China and  
Hong Kong" Gazette, carries  
monthly with the Opium Pro-  
blem and explains the difficulties  
of an effective solution.

It is said that the Emperor of  
China has commanded his Min-  
isters to draw up a report on the  
Opium trade. This appears so  
extremely probable, and it is so  
desirable that the branch of  
commerce were placed upon a  
more satisfactory footing, that we  
are willing to believe that im-  
portant changes are contem-  
plated. The late Emperor was  
opposed to the Opium trade in  
any form, his representatives  
while negotiating the treaty with  
the West, refused positively  
to enter upon the discus-  
sion of the question by their  
official capacity, stating that while  
the Emperor lived the trade  
would not be legalised. Nearly  
eight years have passed since the  
Treaty of Nanking was arranged,  
and during that time, opium to  
the value of some six million  
sterling has been introduced  
annually into the Empire. The  
trade is nominally illegal, though  
virtually legalised by the corrupt  
officials who have established a  
tariff for their own profit. The  
foreign receiving ships anchor at  
various points on the coast, where  
they quietly sell the drug under  
the protection of the Chinese au-  
thorities: their customers are  
usually provided with a licence,  
and the last danger to be ap-  
prehended in capture by the Em-  
peror's vessels of war. Possibly  
Taoukwang never knew that  
Opium was openly bought and  
sold at every port on the coast.  
His Ministers may have spared  
him a narration of the truth; and  
at times if he suspected that  
matters were not as they ought  
to be, prudence and pride would  
dictate silence. Under the  
mistaken impression that the  
trade was protected by foreign  
Powers, who would resent the  
capture of vessels under their  
flag, the receiving ships were not  
interfered with.

But Taoukwang sleeps with his  
father: a young Prince brought  
under the guardianship of Keying  
now holds the sceptre, and the  
period has probably arrived when  
the opium question will engage  
the attention of the Emperor and  
his Councilors. A question  
which so deeply affects the wel-  
fare of China cannot be indiffer-  
ent to foreigners; and those  
engaged in the trade, and those  
not engaged in it, are alike  
desirous that the deliberations  
of the Cabinet at Peking result in  
a line of action calculated to benefit  
the Empire. Its moral energies  
have been weakened by the cor-  
rupt and debasing effects of a  
system of legalised smuggling con-  
nived at by some officials and  
openly sanctioned by others. If  
the physical energies of the  
people are impaired by the use  
of the drug, the moral energies  
of the Government are also im-  
paired by the method by which it  
is taken into the country. Any  
change in the present system will  
be distasteful to the Mandarins  
who profit by it, but the evils are  
so evident and so great, that we  
almost feel assured that some re-  
form will be attempted, and we  
trust it will be reform of a prac-  
tical nature.

It is possible that the present  
investigation will lead to the  
legalisation of the trade. By ad-  
mitting Opium at a moderate  
duty, smuggling and all its at-  
tendant vices would be put an end  
to. The impoverished revenue  
would be strengthened, while the  
consumption would not be mate-  
rially increased. Following the  
example of Western nations,  
China by granting licences to  
those who retail the drug would  
bring the consumer to some ex-  
tent under the control of the  
police, and the inordinate smoke-  
could be punished by a small fine  
as drunkards are punished in  
other countries.

Pursuing a bolder course, the  
Emperor may determine to sup-  
press the trade entirely. This  
would have of great difficulty  
in capturing the foreign receiving  
ships at the various stations, con-  
fiscating vessels and cargoes and  
sending the crews to the Consuls  
of their respective countries. And  
were such measures adopted,

possibly the trade would be  
abandoned by those who are now  
engaged in it. But what would  
be the consequences? It would  
fall into the hands of desperate  
adventurers, and the coast would  
swarm with vessels under the  
flags of various European  
Powers, selling the Chinese Navy  
at distance and carrying on the  
traffic under protection of their  
guns. No force that China could  
raise would be strong enough to  
suppress the trade, and while, in  
extent, it was as great as ever,  
it would be accompanied with  
violence and crime.

The evil would be increased,  
because two years had elapsed  
before the trade would be  
brought into play, and opium  
prove more lucrative than it now  
is. Great Britain has failed in  
her endeavours to put down the  
slave trade on the coast of Africa;  
her mistake here, has actually  
increased the horrors of that  
iniquitous traffic. If, with her  
immense naval power, she has  
been unable to put an end to the  
slave trade, what chance would  
China have in dealing with that  
in Opium? A well-appointed  
European vessel with steam  
power to propel her in calm,  
would set the whole navy of  
China at defiance.

Some good-meaning people say,  
let England prohibit the growth  
of the opium in India, and pass  
an act by which it is piracy to  
carry opium in a British vessel,  
and the trade will cease. But  
this is a fallacy. Putting  
aside the question as to whether  
England can with any degree of  
justice to her Indian subjects pro-  
hibit the cultivation of a plant  
which was grown largely in India  
centuries before she had a foot  
of territory in the East, and  
without disputing the absurdity  
of making any branch of commerce  
a crime, we ask: would these ex-  
treme measures put an end to the  
opium trade? Most assuredly  
they would not. The poppy would  
be cultivated elsewhere, and  
opium would be brought to China  
under score of flags over whom  
England has no control. Were  
England mistress of the world, the  
proposition might be entertained  
by reasoning practical minds—  
and not a day sooner.

But the Emperor may be con-  
tented to allow matters to rest  
as they are now, contented to  
submit to evils with which he  
fears to grapple. Keying and Lin  
are both in office and influential  
Councilors. The first, it is sup-  
posed, is favourable to the legalisa-  
tion of the trade, were it only  
from a conviction that he cannot  
be put down. The second has  
always been opposed to it, and  
we have not heard that past ex-  
perience has modified the extreme  
views with which he came to  
Canton in 1839. The whole host  
of officials in the maritime pro-  
vinces are interested in the sys-  
tem of legalised smuggling; they  
will advocate the policy of legal-  
ising matters as they now are. The  
question is beset with difficulties,  
and the genuine friends of peace,  
order and morality will look  
anxiously for a solution in the  
determination of a youth under  
20 years of age.

## Demobilisation of Liberation Army planned

Partial demobilisation of the  
People's Liberation Army is  
to be carried out during  
the current year, according  
to a Peking message in yester-  
day's "Ta Kung Pao."

The report said that the de-  
cision was made at a joint  
meeting of the People's Re-  
volutionary Military Commis-  
sion and the Administrative  
Council of the People's Central  
Government on Satur-  
day.

The newspaper added that  
the procedure for partial de-  
mobilisation was also decid-  
ed but details were not in-  
cluded in the report.

possibly the trade would be  
abandoned by those who are now  
engaged in it. But what would  
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anxiously for a solution in the  
determination of a youth under  
20 years of age.

## NWA suspends U.S.-Taipei- Manila service

Taipei, June 25.  
North West Airlines suspended  
today its U.S.-Taipei-Manila  
service temporarily.

The company said its regular  
weekly service would be discon-  
tinued beginning Monday "pending  
clarification of the routes with  
the Philippine Government."

North West Airlines said it ex-  
pected to resume its direct flights  
between the United States and  
Taiwan early in July.—United  
Press.

## SCAP rejects Russian demand

Tokyo, June 25.  
General Douglas MacArthur  
today sharply rejected a Rus-  
sian demand that he call off  
his crack-down on the Japan-  
ese Communist Party.

General MacArthur said on  
Friday the Soviet protest note  
was a "conglomeration of mis-  
statements, misinterpretations and  
prevarications of the facts."

The Soviet note, sent by  
Colonel S. Plyshenko, the acting  
Soviet member of the Allied  
Council for Japan, had formally  
protested against MacArthur's  
"police club law" in Japan and  
had demanded that he call off  
his purge of the Communist  
leaders.

General MacArthur's strong  
charge that the Russian demand  
was a "shameful misuse" of  
diplomatic privileges, led to  
renewed speculation that he is  
considering ordering the Rus-  
sians to leave Japan.

It was the first time that he has  
made the point Colonel Geyser  
has been reported to be con-  
sidering the expulsion of the So-  
viets on the ground that they are  
not attending Council meetings.  
Saturday's protest charged Gen-  
eral MacArthur with violating  
both the Potsdam and the Far  
East Commission's declaration on  
the demilitarisation of Japan.—  
United Press.

The Russians are in Japan only  
by virtue of their Council mem-  
bership and the diplomatic sec-  
tion of the Supreme Headquar-  
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sidering the expulsion of the So-  
viets on the ground that they are  
not attending Council meetings.  
Saturday's protest charged Gen-  
eral MacArthur with violating  
both the Potsdam and the Far  
East Commission's declaration on  
the demilitarisation of Japan.—  
United Press.

## Plea for public bath houses

Residents in the Shaukiwan  
and Kowloon City districts  
want Government to set up  
public bath houses with  
separate sections for men and  
women.

Lack of bathroom facilities in  
the tenement houses in the dis-  
tricts, they say, is causing con-  
siderable inconvenience. In most  
of the tenement houses, the only  
place in which one can take a  
bath is the kitchen.

They complain that when they  
return from workshops, factories  
and dockyards they cannot bathe  
themselves at their dwellings as  
the kitchens are then fully oc-  
cupied by housewives, preparing  
the evening meals.

Then, after meals it is a case  
of queuing up to take baths in  
turn. Those at the end of the  
queue are most unfortunate. In-  
variably when their turn comes,  
the water supply has been cut.

It was learned yesterday that  
the residents may shortly petition  
Government through their re-  
spective District Welfare Asso-  
ciations.

## Ambon appeal to Australia

The Hague, June 24.  
Dr. J. Nikkijulw, described  
as the representative in Hol-  
land of the South Moluccas  
Republic of Ambon, today  
cabled the Australian Premier,  
urgently requesting Australian  
support against what he called  
a "serious threat" to the mili-  
tary position of Dutch New  
Guinea, and the South Moluc-  
cas by Indonesia.

The cable said the "latest  
Indonesian documents in our  
hands show that the United  
States of Indonesia has plans  
for political and military pen-  
etration into New Guinea."

Dr. Nikkijulw said that 200  
Indonesian Federal troops had  
landed on the Dobo-Ratu islands  
in the South Moluccas, South  
West of New Guinea, on June 3.

The South Moluccas, he said,  
would greatly appreciate being  
able to open negotiations with  
the Australian, Indonesian and  
the Hague or London on this  
question.—Reuter.

## PERSONALITY PARADE

### The Acting Governor

The acting Governor is a tall  
man, well-built, with steel-grey  
eyes and a regular features.  
He enjoys fishing, and  
makes use of any op-  
portunity which he displays. He  
is motivated by a strong belief in  
the merits of local men, and  
shares the hope of the more en-  
lightened people in the Colonial  
Service that more opportunity  
must be provided for locally re-  
cruited officers.

Mr. Nicoll has no political  
views, his governing philosophy  
is one of belief in the essential  
goodness of the world's peoples.  
His travels have converted him  
to the view that much-touted  
differences in the component  
parts of the human race do not  
exist. Barring localised customs  
and traditions, there is only one  
human family.

He is sensitive to the merits  
of religion, but he is best describ-  
ed as a liberal. His mind is not  
compressed by intangible front-  
iers—the path to God, he feels,  
is best journeyed personally.

A sense of reservation per-  
meates him, inevitably, perhaps,  
because of his position, but he is  
approachable, and conversation  
soon mellows the rigidity of the  
formal impression and the genial  
democracy of the man swiftly  
emerges.

He talks in measured sen-  
tences, slowly and with emphasis.  
He has a habit of resting re-  
petition of questions put to him,  
and replies only when he has  
collected his thoughts. His an-  
swers are always precise and com-  
plete. They require no elabora-  
tion.

With a genial greeting, the  
professor of a seat and cigarette, he  
puts his visitors at ease at once,  
and then proceeds to chat with  
with a friendly comradely with-  
out condescension. This, in fact,  
is his main quality: he is sincere.

Although comparatively new to  
Hong Kong, Mr. Nicoll has en-  
dorsed himself to members of  
the Secretariat for the human  
qualities of consideration and  
merits of local men.

He went to school in Cumber-  
land and completed his studies  
at Oxford. This was in the year  
1919, when he had already seen  
war service in France and had  
lost something of youth's dream.

He had joined the army in  
1917 when the call for manpower  
had begun to make its demands  
on British schools. He was just  
about to become 18 years of age  
when he went to a Cadet School  
and was subsequently gazetted a  
second lieutenant in the South  
Lancashire Regiment. He joined  
one of the battalions in France  
in May, 1918.

He took part in the war and  
was not demobilised until a year  
later. The intense convulsions of  
the Kaiser's armies as the Allies  
pressed home the war before the  
final surrender which Marshal  
Foch received in the forest at  
Compiègne, were all known to  
him. Despite his youth, he was  
an interested spectator of some  
of the most dramatic and historic  
events of that first world war.

He returned from the war to  
complete his studies, and went to  
Oxford together with other young  
men whom participation in the  
great battle had made older than  
their years.

In 1920 Mr. Nicoll decided to  
seek an appointment in the  
Colonies, and accepted his first  
appointment as a Cadet to North  
Borneo. He arrived in January  
the following year, and was em-  
ployed there on district work.

He remained on this job until  
1924 when he went on leave.  
Back in London, he resigned, but  
accepted an appointment as a  
Cadet in Tanganyika in 1925.

Africa suited him and he re-  
mained in the Tanganyika service  
for 12 years, leaving in 1937 on  
secondment to the Colonial Office.  
In Tanganyika he also did dis-  
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In 1938 he was sent by the  
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ceed Mr. Nicoll in the duties of  
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It was his first contact with the  
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He returned to the Far  
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion  
\$1 for every additional insertion  
10 cents every additional word per insertion  
(Alternate Insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

## POSITION WANTED

YOUNG BOY, aged 19, from Malaya, but of Chinese origin, seeks employment in foreign or domestic service. Willing to accept modest salary as a start. Speaks and writes English fluently. Reply to Box 681, "China Mail".

## WANTED KNOWN

DAVID LIU CO.—Just arrived from Peking Old Embroideries, Tribute Silks, Brocades, Jewellery, Furs Wholesale & Retail—CHINA UNION ART GALLERY, Victory House.

DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds of materials) at competitive prices—from HK\$20.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection cordially invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor 81D Nathan Road Kowloon.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtis cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes & manicures—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384—43, Han-kow Rd., Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient DURACLEAN SERVICE DURACLEAN COMPANY, DEERFIELD, ILL., U.S.A. Agent: George L. & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 24408.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 50327.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colorings, various sizes come and inspect at The China RUG CO., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

## DANCING LESSONS

BALLROOM DANCING—"Made Easy" Beginners—A d v a n c e d Variations taught. Specialties: Rumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug. (Enquiries 5-7 p.m.)—TONY WONG 69, Wongsichong Road.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE 1948 Pontiac Sedan very good buy. Combination Living Room, Dining Room suite of furniture double bed air foam mattress Call 68081 Ex 207.

TAMARA MAY 503 Peninsula Hotel always has in stock large selection American Washable and Cocktail Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Slacks, Pedal Pushers, Shorts, Summer Wedge Heel Shoes, etc. Open till 6 p.m.

CONVENIENT EASY Way to own a New Pilot Radio—Whether you need a bedside, midsize, large table model, or luxury diagram—We have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as low as only \$20 per month. Colonial Agencies, School Building, 14 Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

FOR SALE—Five Rooms of Furniture including: Lamps, Dishes, Electric Cooker and Refrigerator for \$7,500.00, 40, Granville Road, Ground Floor.

DRESSES: Latest variety of ready made Summer dresses from \$20.00 up. Just arrived Navy Silk Linen, Gauze, Buckram. Inspection welcomed. Orders taken. KEE ZANG CO. 82 Nathan Road, Tel. 50080.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at \$1.00 per copy. Obtainable at: Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers, Cinema and "China Mail" Office.

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Board Room of the Company, Room No. 308, Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Friday the 7th July, 1950, at noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be closed from the 1st July, 1950 to the 7th July, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. STORRAR,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, June 21, 1950.

## HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Re: Offer of 749,888 Shares of \$10 each at par in the proportion of 1 new share for every one fully-paid share held by Members on the Register at 30th June, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st day of July 1950, to the 14th day of July, 1950, both days inclusive.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

A. R. REID,  
Acting Secretary

14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Mezzanine Floor, Windsor House, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 19th July, 1950, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 5th July, 1950, to Wednesday, 19th July, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. GREGORY,  
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, June 20, 1950.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Extraordinary General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Hongkong & Canton Ice Manufacturing Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mezzanine Floor, Windsor House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, 19th day of July, 1950, at 11.30 A.M. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Yearly Meeting to be held at 11 A.M. on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a special resolution of the following tenor, that is to say: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. D. Black, C.A., and J.Y.V. Hunt, A.C.A., of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up".

Dated the 26th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. GREGORY,  
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, June 26, 1950.

## INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## Re: PROPERTY TAX

Owners of land and/or buildings situated in—Hongkong, Kowloon & New Kowloon are informed that Property Tax for the year of assessment 1950/51 is payable at the Treasury, 1A, Des Voeux Road, Central, on or before 31st July, 1950.

Demand Notes in respect of this Tax have now been issued, and any person liable to this tax who has not received a Demand Note should enquire at the Treasury.

Property owners are further reminded that in the event of default in the payment of this Tax by 4 p.m. on 31st July, 1950, a sum of 5% of the amount in default will be added to the tax and recovered there-with.

ERIC W. PUDNEY,  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

June 26, 1950.

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

## NOTICE

The Club have opened a Branch Office for the sale of Cash Sweep tickets at No. 5, D'Aguiar Street.

Non-members are requested to purchase tickets there.

Ground floor—no stairs to walk up and down.

By Order.

S. A. SLEAP,  
Secretary.

## TAI HANG JEWELLERY

## Wholesalers of CUT-DIAMONDS

Sole Agents For

Liberty Diamond Cutting Works (Pty) Ltd.

7th Floor, Room 707, Johannesburg, South Africa

Bank of East Asia Bldg.

## Hunt for biggest fish

By MATHIESON DARWIN

Four little ships, no bigger than North-East Coast cabs, are slowly cruising across the Irish Sea in search of the biggest fish in the world.

They are not funny. The fishermen are hoping to kill something four times bigger—a monster known as the basking shark, which reaches a length of 40 feet, and often weighs four or five tons.

I have harpooned basking shark myself. I have seen them hauled up on the beach in the Hebrides, and by comparing photographs I can say categorically that if there was a Loch Ness Monster, it was one of these fish.

Two fishing companies, one in Howth, outside Dublin, and the other at Cambletown, in Argyllshire, are hunting basking shark this year for their oil (nearly a ton of it), their skin (which resembles reptile hide).

Quite harmless.

Yet nobody knows where the basking shark is. They are thought to winter in the depths of the South Atlantic. Ayril finds them cruising in the Irish Sea; by May they are frightening holiday makers in the Firth of Clyde and thereafter they go off on a tour of the Hebrides until September.

But despite their huge gaping mouths and vast length basking sharks are quite harmless, and feed on the chopped salad diet of the herring-plankton. They sieve it into their mouths through springy gill-strainers like the stout teeth of a comb.

Maxwell, a young Scots Guards officer, was the first man to exploit basking sharks on a commercial scale after the Second World War. He bought the little island of Soay near Skye from the Macleod of Macleod, hereditary Lord of the Isles, and equipped it with a steam-extracting plant. The sharks were hunted from open fishing boats with harpoons mounted on a 12ft. length of gas piping.

One 30-footer was caught after a 10-hour chase through the night with the fish towing the craft along at the end of a 40-fathom line, another "sounded" like a stricken whale, wagged its tail in the air, and threw the harpoon back into the pursuing boat, where it virtually scalped a member of the crew.

Heavy harpoon

They hastily rowed him ashore to one of the little islands in the Minch, where a crofter's wife sewed him up with a sail needle and pack thread, a most unhygienic performance, which undoubtedly saved his life.

Maxwell eventually evolved a technique for sneaking up behind the beasts—they often bask on the surface and secretly move in a powerful motor launch, and firing a heavy harpoon into the flanks from an "old powder-charged whaling gun. To fire them out, he tied barrel floats at intervals along the harpoon line, and these are occasionally carried down into the depths of the sea, where they came in with the pressure.

About an hour or two after they are harpooned, the sharks are killed off with a shotgun, lassoed from an attendant launch, and then tied head to tail alongside the parent ship, for the journey back to Soay island for processing.

Maxwell parted with his concession to the famous sporting Duke of Hamilton, and then Tony Watkins, brother of the Greenland explorer, started a rival company at Cambletown on the Clyde.

The Howth men, on two ships called the Paragon and the Sea Wilson, are keeping the whereabouts of their fishing ground to themselves, for with good fish catching more than £100 each at current prices, competition is fierce, and big firms have shown an interest in the industry.

Unfortunately for the fishermen insufficient in the fisherman's habits of these huge fish. Helicopters with radio have been tried out as "spotters" in fine weather. However, the light-house keepers still provide the best reports, as they see the lean black shapes cruising in the wild bays of the Isles before anyone else.

Sometimes the sharks are run down by ships, or hit by their propellers. They take very little evasive action if threatened. They die at sea, and are eventually washed up on some lonely beach in the West.

Like all sharks, they have cartilage instead of bone, and the head tends to rot away first, leaving a truncated corpse, which looks quite snake-like from the front. Immediately the story goes round "a new deep-sea monster!"

## THE MARINES HAVE LANDED...



SANDS OF JIMA

JOHN WAYNE  
JOHN AGAR  
ADELE MARA-FORREST TUCKER  
A REPUBLIC PICTURE.

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## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Sixth floor! Furs—wraps—watch your step!"

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

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# LE Theatre

AIR COOLED, DEHUMIDIFIED, OZONIZED AND PURIFIED

SHOWING TODAY

4 SHOWS at 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

DIABOLICAL DISCOVERER  
OF THE MOST FRIGHTENING  
INVENTION IN THE HISTORY  
OF CIVILIZED MAN!

Never before such a picture!  
Never before such a thrill!

## Dr. Cyclo

A Paramount Picture in TECHNICOLOR

SEE Dr. Cyclo's powerful fingers measure a beautiful girl—victim of his experiment. Can she return to normal size?

SEE a normal-sized house cat becomes a huge, menacing monster to the terrified people-like victim!

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# U.S. ADAMANT ON PROTECTING JAPAN; EARLY TREATY WANTED

Washington, June 24.

## U.S. mission to leave for PI soon

Washington, June 24. After an hour and a quarter conference with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Philippines' two top foreign diplomats confirmed that the United States economic advisory mission to their country will be named and will leave soon.

In an interview with the United Press, the Foreign Minister General Carlos Romulo, and Ambassador Joaquin Elizalde, said Mr. Acheson told them that the mission would probably depart for Manila early next month.

General Romulo said the State Department has decided on the man to head the mission but declined to say who he is. Department sources, however, told the United Press earlier that the probable choice is Mr. Daniel Bell, President of a large bank here and former Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

Both General Romulo and Mr. Elizalde said they know Mr. Bell from the days when he helped them in drafting the Philippine Trade Act. Both said they considered that he is excellently qualified for the job.

General Romulo described the talks as his opportunity to "give the Secretary the newest and latest picture of the Philippines and the diagnosis of our problems."

Romulo said, "The main significance of discussions was that we were able to present our Philippine point of view on the entire range of affairs involved between our two countries." He said these included the Hukbalahap situation, President Epifanio Quirino's integrity, board of United Nations affairs, veterans benefits and the Abaca question raised by the United States project for subsidizing the central American hemp production.

Mr. Elizalde said they explained that the Huk situation is not half as bad as reported here. He said, "We told him that contrary to what some writers here seem to think the Philippines is not a potential second China. They seem to think that the Huk are gradually taking over one Philippine province after another which simply is not a fact."

Romulo joined in. "We emphasized that in the whole Philippines the Huk do not control a single province, a single city or even a single barrio. We also described the merger of the Philippine Army and constabulary and President Quirino's other efforts to reinforce law and order."—United Press.

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The United States does not intend to retreat from Japan and leave that country unarmed and helpless in the present state of world affairs. That, according to a high official source, is the basic principle to be understood in current discussions about some form of Japanese peace settlement. This attitude stems from the belief that the United States must change its historic approach to Far Eastern affairs to work with Japan instead of China.

While the United States hopes that it will be possible to carry out its timetable for the Japanese peace treaty with the Western powers participating, it does rule out the possibility that events may make it necessary to achieve somewhat of the same objective by measures which would terminate the state of hostilities without actual signature of the peace pact.

But in any event, according to this source who is in a position to know, the United States Government is firm in its belief that the American future in Asia depends upon close cooperation between the United States and Japan. For that reason, the United States is determined to maintain bases in Japan or nearby islands unless the rest of Allied nations consent to reactivation of Japanese military forces, which at this time is considered unlikely.

High official sources predicted that it would be very easy for the Defense and State Departments to work out an agreed draft for the Japanese treaty within about one month.

However, they are not too sanguine about the possibility of securing an Allied agreement on the draft since they believed that many matters such as those concerning Japanese trade rights would rise to plague anyone trying to reach agreement on the peace treaty.

## Japan's trade

One of the big problems facing State Department treaty planners is the matter of Japanese trade, both export and import. They admit that under the American occupation it is channelled into a somewhat artificial pattern by which the Asian continent except for South East Asia has been ignored.

Therefore, one of their greatest tasks is to decide whether this pattern must be perpetuated or whether Japan should not be encouraged to resume its historic economic relations with the continent.

United States businessmen and those of some other countries are becoming increasingly critical of Japanese competition in markets which they regard historically as their own. This is one reason why policy planners here believe that actual agreement on the Japanese treaty may be more difficult than is generally believed.

High officials told the United Press that the matter of disagreement between the Defense and State Departments on the terms of the treaty could be discounted now. They said there were some disagreements but nothing that could not be worked out in a few hours' sessions.

They contended that the re-injection of the Taiwan question into the discussion of an overall settlement in the Far East would not have any effect on American efforts to hasten some form of Japanese peace settlement.

Commenting on the fears expressed in some quarters here that re-emergence of the Taiwan

issue might delay the Japanese treaty, top officials said they did not believe this would be the case. They thought that both Republicans and Democrats were intent upon getting the Japanese treaty despite any other issues which might be raised.

## U.S. intervention

They admitted that there was the possibility of the National Security Council and President Truman deciding to reopen the issue of whether the United States should intervene more actively in Taiwan, but thought it could be handled without becoming involved in the Japanese peace settlement.

While the question of the Japanese peace treaty has become a strategic issue now, this does not mean, according to well-informed sources, that the United States cannot proceed independently on the treaty question as but one aspect of the Far Eastern policy questions which it must review.

It was learned that the State Department is undertaking an active campaign amongst other interested Governments to allay any fears that emergence of the Taiwan question may delay action on the Japanese treaty. So far as Taiwan itself is concerned, official quarters conceded that the Truman administration may be facing a difficult decision of whether or not to become more deeply involved in that affair.

It has been known here for many months that General MacArthur favours American intervention in Taiwan. So far President Truman and Mr. Acheson have found no reason to reverse their position of last January when they assured the American public that they had no intention to intervene in that position.

Mr. Acheson made that clear at a Press conference on Friday. Officials here thought that even if General Bradley and Mr. Johnson had been convinced of wisdom of the United States intervening in Taiwan they would face a difficult task in attempting to convince the National Security Council, Mr. Acheson and President Truman of wisdom of such an act.

However, they did not rule out the possibility that such action could be taken under the head of "military considerations" from which Mr. Acheson could divorce himself.—United Press.

## Great ball of fire over Gulf of Mexico

New Orleans, June 24. A great ball of fire visible for 500 miles burned for a few seconds high in the Southern sky tonight and then glimmered out, leaving a curving trail of glowing vapour.

Mr. R. M. Kiser, Senior Air Traffic Controller of the Civil Aeronautics Administration here said the gleaming object was seen from Tuscaloosa, Ala., Houston, Texas, and from a plane 260 miles Southward over the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. A. E. Amie, U.S. weather

## Sun's rays for energy, not atoms

Seattle, June 23.

A harnessed sun, not atomic energy, may well become our number one source of power. That's the belief of Frank R. Benedict, engineering manager for Westinghouse Electric.

He added that heat from the depths of the earth is another tremendous energy potential. "It we can learn how to get hold of it."

Benedict said development of solar energy as a continuous source of power "will come any way, so we might as well lay a solid groundwork for the coming generations."

"When our dwindling supplies of coal, oil, and gas are gone, harnessed sunshine may well be our number one source of energy," he said.

"Limited amounts of the two fissionable elements uranium and thorium, will control the broad scale applications of atomic power. But it seems very unlikely that atomic power will ever supply any large proportion of our total energy requirement."

Benedict said one practical way of capturing the energy now lost when the sun's rays are reflected off the earth's surface is by optical means, "the old magnifying glass principle."

"In this way," he explained, sunlight can be concentrated about 50,000 times to produce very high-temperature furnaces. Russia is reported to have a solar boiler operating with super-heated steam at almost 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

He said direct conversion of the sun's radiation into electrical energy is the engineer's dream. He disclosed that intensive research in photo-chemistry, thermoelectricity and photo-electricity is now under way in many universities.

Benedict said the earth alone was capable of supplying 10 times our total annual energy requirement.

However, with the earth still radiating more energy than it receives from the sun, Benedict said ideas for tapping the huge heat reservoir "are absurdly expensive."

Benedict estimated that by improving utilising devices and importing oil, we may struggle along for about 200 years, "perhaps a maximum of 600 years, on non-renewable fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas."—United Press.

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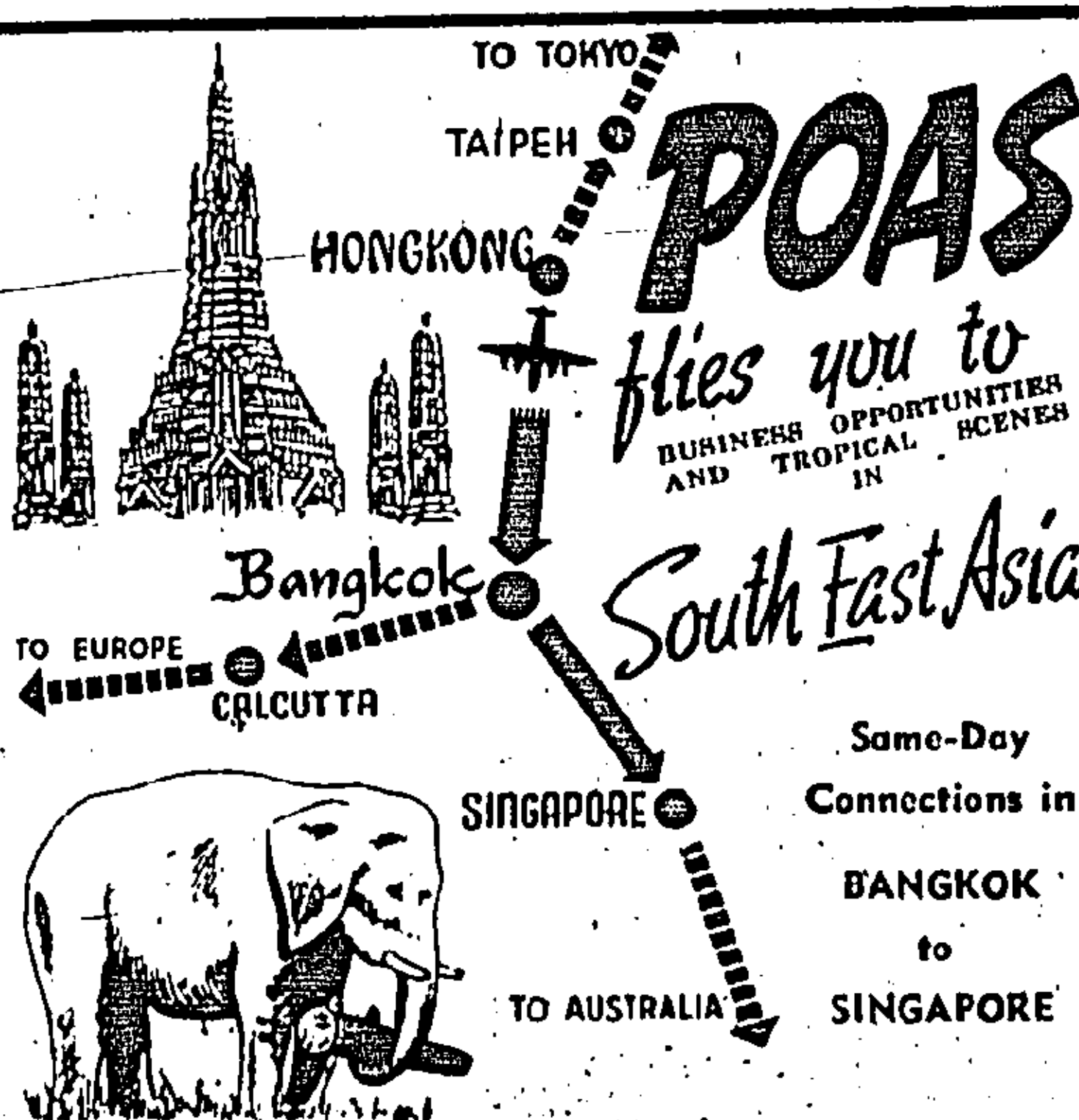


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## BRITAIN'S WAR OF RECOVERY

The recent report of the Economic Co-operation Administration paid striking tribute to the extent of Britain's recovery from the war. Industrial output in Western Europe as a whole is 24 per cent above pre-war; in the United Kingdom it is 50 per cent above. Production in Western Europe is 8 per cent above last year's level; in the U.K. it is 10 per cent up. The Labour organ, the "Daily Herald" was not slow to assert that these vital facts are "a complete vindication of British policy."

The contrast between 1945 and 1950, it is true, is dramatic. At the end of the war all British industries were geared to war needs. The export trade was a shadow of its former self. The adverse trade balance was colossal. There was a huge Budget deficit. Nearly all things of every-day need were closely rationed, and nearly everything was scarce or unobtainable. Children hardly knew what a shell-egg was or what an orange looked like. Few economists then believed that within five years so great a recovery would be made.

It would not have been made without the magnificent help of the United States, and of the Commonwealth, as the Labour paper freely admits. Still, it remains true that this help could not have performed the miracle alone. Recovery was brought about by a great national effort and what was, on the whole, a wise national policy. Either must have failed without the other. The job was no easy one. It meant hard work and the acceptance of unpleasant but necessary austerities. But it has been done, and Britain is now far nearer her goal of economic independence, of standing on her own feet, which she is due to reach when Marshall Aid ends in 1952.

The improvement in the conditions of living has also been accompanied by a notable relaxation in political tensions. The "Yorkshire Post" recalls that in 1947 there were people who could seriously ask if history was not going to repeat itself. They wondered if the floods and drought of that year might not lead to a disastrous shortage of food—as disastrous as that of 1847, which contributed largely to the revolutionary movements of the following year; and they feared that a triumph of Communism in 1948 might correspond to the upheavals of a century earlier. These fears were not fulfilled, and the Marshall Plan had much to do with that.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, whose brilliant column in the "New York Times" has long been one of the best things in contemporary journalism, wrote from London recently that the country's rising tide of confidence in the future is as striking as anything on the British scene. Since the war, she says, the British have tended to exaggerate, even to exaggerate their "decline" in the world. They rather liked to boast of their poverty and to speak of themselves as a second-class power, a dependent on the United States. Now they begin to glimpse the possibility of regaining their former position, and a note of the old assurance creeps into the conversation. Sir Stafford Cripps is now less a symbol of austerity than a dispenser of cheer—and that's saying a lot. Devaluation, the American boom, more invisi-

# THE RED WHO CHALLENGES THE MEN IN MOSCOW

By Phyllis Auty

A small gate in a garden wall is all that the public sees of the Belgrade villa of Marshal Tito.

When the gate was opened in reply to my ring it revealed no mansion, only the kind of 12-roomed house and medium-sized garden that can be seen any day in the suburbs of British towns.

There were two sentries by the gate, two near the house; no barbed wire, no Tommy guns. On the verandah was Tito's famous dog Tiger, a half-bred Alsatian which was captured from the Germans during the war and has been with Tito ever since.

A young officer led me through the house to the room where Tito was waiting. The room was large but homely. There was nothing to indicate that the Communist leader of Yugoslavia surrounds himself with luxury.

## He looks younger

I already knew what Tito looked like. His picture is on show in every town and village in Yugoslavia. But I was surprised to see that he is exactly like his most handsome portraits. His head is a gift to any photographer and needs no touching up.

He is on the short side, not more than 5ft. 7in., stocky and solid but not fat. His fair, wavy hair is going grey, and his steely blue eyes have a look of strong determination.

He looks a good 10 years younger than his age, which is just 38. What the photographs cannot convey is the force and vitality of his presence. Yet he seemed to make no effort to be impressive. His manner was quiet, natural and friendly.

We sat at a round table and for an hour and a quarter talked about Yugoslavia's present. Tito answered all my questions without hesitation. He seemed right on top of things, confident, intelligent, and with facts and figures at his finger-tips.

He knows what he wants for Yugoslavia, and appears, realist enough to understand the full difficulties of his position. The comfortable pair of old shoes he was wearing seemed to symbolise the fact that he has his feet firmly on the ground. They contrasted oddly with his very smart double-breasted grey lounge suit.

## Need for imports

He spoke of Yugoslavia's difficulties since her split with Russia, of the need for more imports from the West and of the methods being used to develop what he called "Socialist Democracy" in Yugoslavia.

I asked him how this system differed from present-day government in Communist Russia. He replied that the Soviet Union is becoming more and more centralised, but his plan for Yugoslavia is to decentralise government, cut-out bureaucracy—and give more power to the people.

ble exports, and the beginning of dividends on the large post-war investments in capital goods, are helping things along. The sterling markets, however, are the chief thing, both in sustaining full employment and in the renewal of "the sense of power which Britons missed so much." Half the world's trade is still carried on in sterling.

The stalemate in Parliament imposes a strain on initiative, especially in the domain of international policy. There has been endless discussion about Labour's handling of the Schuman Plan, but bungling and unctuous as it was, in the end it is likely to come out well. The returning sense of world power is contradicted, says the correspondent, by the tendency to self-absorption. The strange reversal of history that makes the United States the leading internationalist Power while Britain is drawn back into isolationism, will not last. But there is, of course, in this matter the old island instinct at work again amidst Labour's concern for its own programme and prejudices.

Whether under Conservatives or under Labour, Britain cannot avoid being drawn into the new currents forcing all nations into larger systems. In the end she will not let Europe organize without her, for as the struggle for existence relaxes and the feeling of power revives, Britain's desire to recover her old place in the world will prove stronger than the pull of insularity. Indeed, all that is needed now is a formula which will not commit her in advance, and avoid the signing of a bank cheque.

As we talked, Tito smoked a succession of cigarettes, pushing them down into his pipe-shaped cigarette holder of ebony inlaid with silver.

He has the reputation of enjoying food, drink, and the good things of life in moderation. He does not look like a self-indulgent man. His health and vitality are remarkable.

As we talked his alert attention never seemed to flag. I also saw him take the march, past at the May Day parade for four solid hours. Long before the end, diplomats and visitors were disappearing for quiet refreshment and a smoke. Not so Tito.

He stood firm and erect, clapped when the first Yugoslav-made tanks went by, smiled and waved when the peasants stopped to gaze at him, made jokes with those beside him, and was as fresh at the end as at the beginning.

Tito may be in constant danger of assassination, but he does not look as if he loses any sleep over it. He must be used to danger, for 30 years his life has been threatened. He says modestly he

now has some experience in these matters.

In pre-war Yugoslavia he was a secret Communist agent. During the war the Germans put a price on his head, and now the Russians have called on the Yugoslav people to remove him from power.

The man whose job is to protect Tito is Alexander Rankovic, Minister of the Interior.

Dark, sleek, young looking for his 40 odd years, he is little known and never gives interviews. His friends say he is shy, a nice man with a nasty job. He is certainly thorough and ruthless, and has the reputation of arresting too many people rather than let any dangerous enemy escape.

I asked Tito if police powers were not excessive. He said that after the post-war revolution in Yugoslavia—which he claimed to be one of the most bloodless in history—they were necessary to protect the State.

He said: "We are now getting more moderate in these matters." I too had noticed that people talk more freely this year than

previously and criticise the Government openly and without fear of arrest.

These changes may have come because this year Tito feels he is more firmly in the saddle. He certainly gives the impression of being confident of success. He said repeatedly that he did not expect war in the near future, and emphasised that, given peace and sufficient trade with the West, Yugoslavia can pull through alone.

## People behind him

Is Tito a great man? I came away with the impression that he is. Certainly he is not a power-loving man like Hitler, nor pleasure-loving rogue like Goring.

I should say he is an idealist, determined to do what he thinks is good for the majority of Yugoslavs, even if it means sacrifices from them and dangers for himself.

Like the rest of the Yugoslavs he is tough, courageous, independent—that is why he has the majority behind him.

Whatever happens to him now his name will go down to history as the first leader of a Communist State to challenge the power of Moscow.

# SHE SAID: "FIND ME A SWORD SWALLOWER"

At luncheon in Arienzo, within a stone's throw of Tiberius's flour mill, I met Donald Downes, who was an officer in American intelligence during the war, and later a journalist.

He said, rather disparagingly, "I had an idea, so I gave up journalism."

"I found there were scores of travel agents in Rome, but no 'While-you-are-staying-in-Rome' agency, so I began one."

He told me he has had some strange requests for help.

Once he had to buy a seventeenth century Dutch room with furniture and a fountain and ship it to Oklahoma.

Another day he had to find guides for a party of doctors who spoke nothing but Persian.

He has produced Turkish typists, Russian dentists, a novel at 3 a.m. for a diplomat suffering from insomnia, and a sword swallower for a woman from Boston who had never seen one.

Donald told me that among his guides are "a Duchess and a wealthy young Venetian who guides simply because he loves Rome and wants other people to love it, too."

## Conversation piece

Conversation overheard at a restaurant table in Naples: "Here we were, stranded for the duration. There was nothing else to do but read, so my wife and I settled down and went right through literature."

"There was another old Harrovian in the place; a queer sort of chap. I remember him at

## The turkey and the brandy

I was told a nice story here of an American couple in Capri who pride themselves on their cooking.

By Hector Bolitho

They cosseted and fattened a young turkey for killing. When the day of execution came, the wife insisted that a turkey should always be given a glass of brandy before it is killed, so the husband held the unhappy bird while she poured the liquor down its throat.

It suddenly became lively, flew from the villa, over the terrace and over the Mediterranean.

Four fishing boats put off, evening came, lights were focused on the water and, after some hours of searching, the bird was brought back—and killed.

## The economics of Holy Year

I talked with a businessman who means badly about the effect of Anno Santo (Holy Year) on the tourist trade in Rome, and he supported his sighs with some surprising facts.

He said the celebration has frightened away the rich tourists and that it takes the spending of 100 pilgrims to make up for what he called, rather unkindly: "One Mrs. Boulder-Jones, from Slough City."

I said: "But surely there are flocks of American-Irish coming over?" He answered: "Yes, but the American-Irish are unresponsive and careless."

He told me that the hotels in Rome have skyrocketed their prices in spite of Government orders, by charging 50 per cent extra for dogs, and as much as 450 lire a day extra for heating, which, he moaned: "Never arrives in the rooms because the radiators are so antique."

## Allies and the old women

I met a Florentine who talked of the arrival of the Allies in Florence at the end of the war.

I asked him, "How did they behave towards you?" and he answered, "They could not have been more charming, but what we resented was the way they treated the English residents."

"We had one or two hundred dear old English ladies living in Florence during the war, exiled and poor."

"I think I can say we cared for them as best we could. But when the English authorities arrived—they gave the poor old ladies a tin of bully beef and a blanket each, put them on motor buses and, I am sorry to say, we have not heard of them since."

## An old green beret

I drove from Postano to Viesti. Out in the water lay the three small islands that be-

long to Leonide Massino. From the lofty heights they looked like three pebbles in a blue silk handkerchief.

We came to Viesti about noon and, as I had been reading Hilary St. George Saunders's noble and moving story of the Commandos, I searched along the steep, sloping shoreline for signs of the awful days between September 9 and 18, 1943.

The sun "shone down upon the yellow, pink, and white houses of Viesti village and on the 'green' copper domes of the church," as on the morning when No. 41 (Royal Marine) Commando seized the viaduct at the mouth of the delta.

But the sun of 1950 shone on a peaceful Viesti. I found a potter at his wheel and an artist painting donkeys on an earthenware plate.

Viesti dozed in peace, and her wounds seemed healed.

There was no sign of the 5th Army... not a ghost, nor a mark could I find to show that they had ever been here.

Then I turned back to Viesti and climbed the slope of the Pass of La Molina.

I paused by the first great curve in the road and stood there a long time, in silence. Then, from the lower bend in the road, a woman climbed towards me; a bent, slow woman, with a bundle of sticks as high as herself, swaying above her weary head.

At her heels was a cheeky, happy Italian boy perhaps seven years old. He trailed a stick in the dust, while the wiry one passed when the world was on fire.

As the boy came near I saw that his head was covered by a very old, green beret.



"Japanese quails for Hong Kong." Sometimes I quail for it myself.

The Grand Hotel in Shanghai has been taken over as a recreational centre for industrial workers. Vicki Baum is said to have received the news quietly.

"Over 60 servicemen and women enjoyed the lovely evening kindly provided by Mr. ... Of course, having an air-conditioned place does give you prestige with your guests."

"Too much singing increases the blood pressure," states a medical expert. "Anyone living next door to a practising soprano will hasten to agree."

Some beer on the market is said to be an insult to any discriminating drinker. But the insult is swallowed.

Unreasonable—the occupant of the electric chair who wanted the prison chaplain to hold his hand.

Topsy—or was it turvy? "Then it spread to Liz, who clapped a hand over her mouth above blue eyes that watered with silent laughter."

A man protested against a fine imposed for driving with one arm round his sweetheart. He said a good clutch was essential for changing gear.

"Eviction order refused." Sounds the sort of thing that ought to be refused.

Recipe—Ever tried soft soap for wiping out dirty looks?

Myrtle wants to know if the Yorkshire Moors are quite as black as those she saw in Spain.

"Admittedly, lots of errors are due to haste and hurry. 'Your' for 'you're,' let's say."



"I knew it would rain to-day—my corn is giving me gyp!"

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# SIX-POWER TALKS ON SCHUMAN PLAN END

## French working draft given to delegates COMMONWEALTH ASPECT

Paris, June 24.

The first phase of the six-Power talks on the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool ended here today.

With a French blueprint for the pool in their brief cases delegates from Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg decided to go home and consult their Governments before continuing the talks.

They will meet again here on Monday week.

The French working draft, the first written outline of the project, was based on comments offered at yesterday's meeting. Handed over to the five other delegations this morning, it was understood to suggest that a supra-national Authority should be set up as the first step.

## Belgian Socialists threat

Brussels, June 24.

Belgian Socialists will stage an unyielding fight to prevent the return of provisionally exiled King Leopold to the throne, M. Max Buset, party chairman, said here today.

He said the party will poison his reign until he understands, M. Buset added.

Referring to the meeting in Switzerland last Monday between King Leopold and M. Duvicourt, newly appointed Belgian Prime Minister, M. Buset said: "Let M. Duvicourt clearly tell the king that if he returns it is battle."

He was addressing a meeting of the party's national congress in Brussels.

M. Buset referred to the results of the nationwide referendum of the Belgian people in March on the question of King Leopold's return to the throne. King Leopold polled just over 57 per cent of the votes.

In the Northern Flemish provinces more than 70 per cent of the votes supported him. But in French speaking Wallonia, the highly industrialised Southern provinces, and in the bilingual Brussels district, the majority of the voters were against his return.

"We will march with the capital and Wallonia anybody tries to impose King Leopold upon them," M. Buset said.—Reuter.

## CANBERRA STAND ON RED CHINA

Washington, June 24.

Diplomatic officials said today that Australian solidarity with the United States' viewpoint on Communist China is expected to be manifested by a refusal to support the British desire that Communist China be admitted as a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

This body will meet in Geneva on July 3. Britain hopes to go ahead with the admission proposal if she can rally sufficient support by then.

There were preliminary indications that Australia will give a flat refusal to this proposal and it is believed that if New Zealand had been a member of the council she would take the same attitude.

Australia and New Zealand seem to be conforming their Far East policy rapidly with that of the United States in line with their efforts to get closer relations with the United States on Far Eastern problems.—United Press.

## ANGRY ANKARA DEPUTIES

Ankara, June 24.

Deputies angrily banged their desks and shouted protests when the Public Works Minister, Fahri Beken, announced in the National Assembly here last night the prices paid by the previous administration for land.

The matter adjourned to give the matter fuller consideration at a later date. The Minister disclosed that although plots of land bought for the building of a new National Assembly, were contiguous, the average price paid to some in districts was seven Turkish pounds per square metre, while nearly 60 Turkish pounds per square metre was paid to Chukru Sarajoglu, former premier and foreign minister.

Mr. Beken said Sarajoglu received 160,000 Turkish pounds for 2,294 square metres.—Reuter.

## Spaak on merger plan

Strasbourg, June 24.

Paul Henri Spaak, former Belgian Socialist Premier and Chairman of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly, suggested here today that the Council should resume the task of supervising the supra-national Authority proposed to control the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool.

If the pool were to be placed under an international parliament reason and common sense indicated that it should be the Strasbourg Assembly, M. Spaak declared.

In outlining Franco's latest proposals to the six-nation Schuman Plan conference in Paris last Wednesday, M. Jean Monnet, chief French economic planner and author of the Schuman Plan, said that the High Authority should be responsible to an Assembly of Deputies from the Parliaments of all participating countries.—Reuter.

## U.S.-British talks on colonialism

London, June 24.

The United States Department of State today announced the start of talks on July 5 between Britain and America on the attitude of the two governments to colonial questions.

The talks will take place in Washington. The announcement was made in a communique issued simultaneously in Washington and London.

According to a usually well-informed source, the talks may also cover the question of American capital investment in the British colonial empire.

These talks were planned last May during the bilateral Anglo-American conversations in London, when it was decided to try to bring into line the policy Britain and America would pursue in the United Nations.

The communique issued today said: "The Department of State announced that beginning on July 5, discussions will take place in Washington with representatives of the United Kingdom on general problems in the colonial field."

"These discussions will be held on the working level—conducted by experts. This informal exchange of views constitutes an example of the continuous and close co-operation of problems of common interest for which, it was agreed at the recent ministerial meetings in London, should be held between officials frequently."

The British delegations to the talks will be headed by Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington.

Three experts from the Colonial Office in London will go specially to Washington for the discussions.—Reuter.

## BURMA'S EXPORTS

Washington, June 24.

Burma is expected to export about 1,400,000,000 pounds of rice during the first half of 1950, according to the Department of Agriculture, but that amount is running far behind last year's exports.

The January-May shipments came to 955,000,000 pounds, the department said, or 2 per cent less than the 1,555,000,000 pounds Burma exported in the first five months of 1949. June shipments are expected to be around 350,000,000 pounds.—Associated Press.

## Agrarian reforms come first, Mao tells conference

San Francisco, June 24.

Mao Tse-tung told the Chinese Communist "parliament" in Peking today that nationalising industry and agriculture were still plans for the distant future, and that the immediate task facing the country was the implementation of agrarian reforms.

Addressing the final meeting of the second session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which had been in session in Peking for three weeks, Mao also reaffirmed his foreign policy of leaning to one side.

He said: "We must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies and all the peaceful democratic forces throughout the world."

He urged the delegates to adopt self-criticism as "an excellent method which prompts everyone of us to uphold truth and to correct errors."

In his opening remarks, Mao Tse-tung assured the delegates that they were members of a de facto legislative body whose proposals were virtually certain to be adopted and put into effect by the Central People's Government.

He then turned to the question of agrarian reform which he described as the central subject of the subjects discussed by the Conference.

He said: "The test of war has been in the main passed and passed very well, by all of us, and people throughout the country are satisfied. Now we have to pass the test of agrarian reform. I am confident that we will pass it very well also, as we passed the test of war."

He continued: "When the tests of war and land reform are passed, then only will the remaining test—the test of socialism, of carrying out socialist reforms throughout the nation—be passed easily."

## Distant future

"When the time for nationalising industry and socialising agriculture arrives in the distant future, the people will never forget those who have made contributions during the revolutionary war, the revolutionary reform of the agrarian system, and during the many years of economic and cultural construction that lie ahead."

"This is how our country is advancing steadily, passing through the war through the era of New Democracy, and in the future, advancing steadily and securely into the new era of socialism, after we have a flourishing national economy and culture, after all conditions are ripe and it has been considered and endorsed by the whole nation."

Mao Tse-tung then dealt with the foreign policy of his Government. "Internationally," he said, "we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies, and all the peaceful forces.—United Press"

## Method of criticism

He continued: "We have adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism at this meeting according to the common programme. This is an excellent method, which prompts everyone of us to uphold the truth and correct errors. This is the only correct method for all... to carry out self-education and self-reformation."

He said the policy with regard to elements who oppose the "people's democratic dictatorship" was "not to allow them for such a period as is necessary to take part in political activities; compel them to obey the law of the People's Government, and compel them to work and to remould themselves into new people by labour."

During its three-week session, the Conference passed a number of resolutions embodying a new, liberal economic programme of reduced taxation and retrenchment of Government expenditure, including a proposal to reduce the strength of the armed forces.—United Press"

## INDONESIAN COFFEE CROP

Washington, June 24.

The Indonesian coffee crop for 1950 is expected to show a good increase over 1949 although sharply below the prewar average.

This year the harvest will be about 580,000 bags of 132.25 pounds each, the Department of Agriculture estimated. This is one-third larger than the 440,000 bags produced during 1949, but sharply under the 1935 to 1939 average of 1,001,000 bags.

While present production is insufficient to meet Indonesia's own requirements, the country's sharp need for U.S. dollars and the larger crop will make possible an export of about 125,000 bags.—Associated Press.

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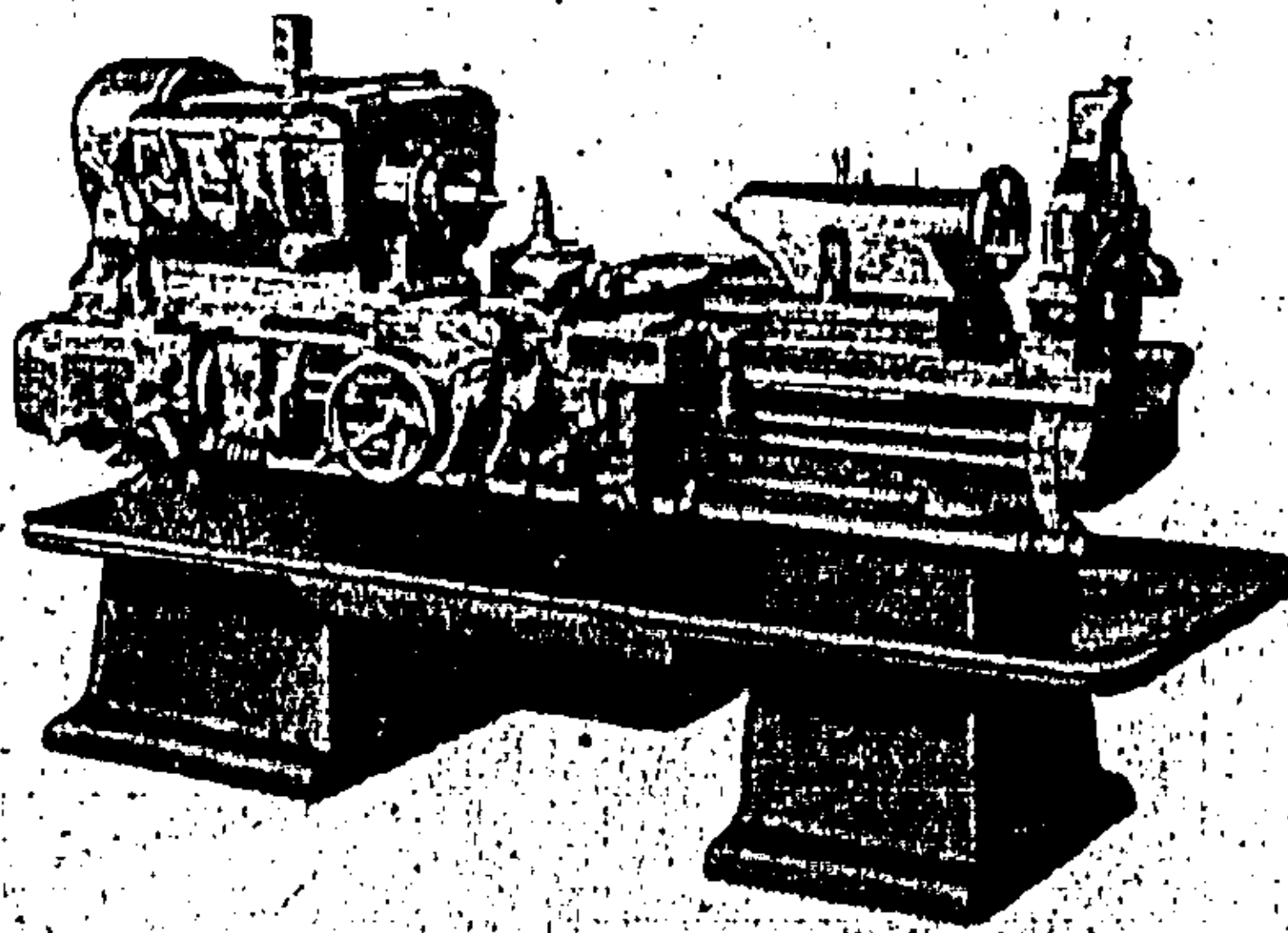
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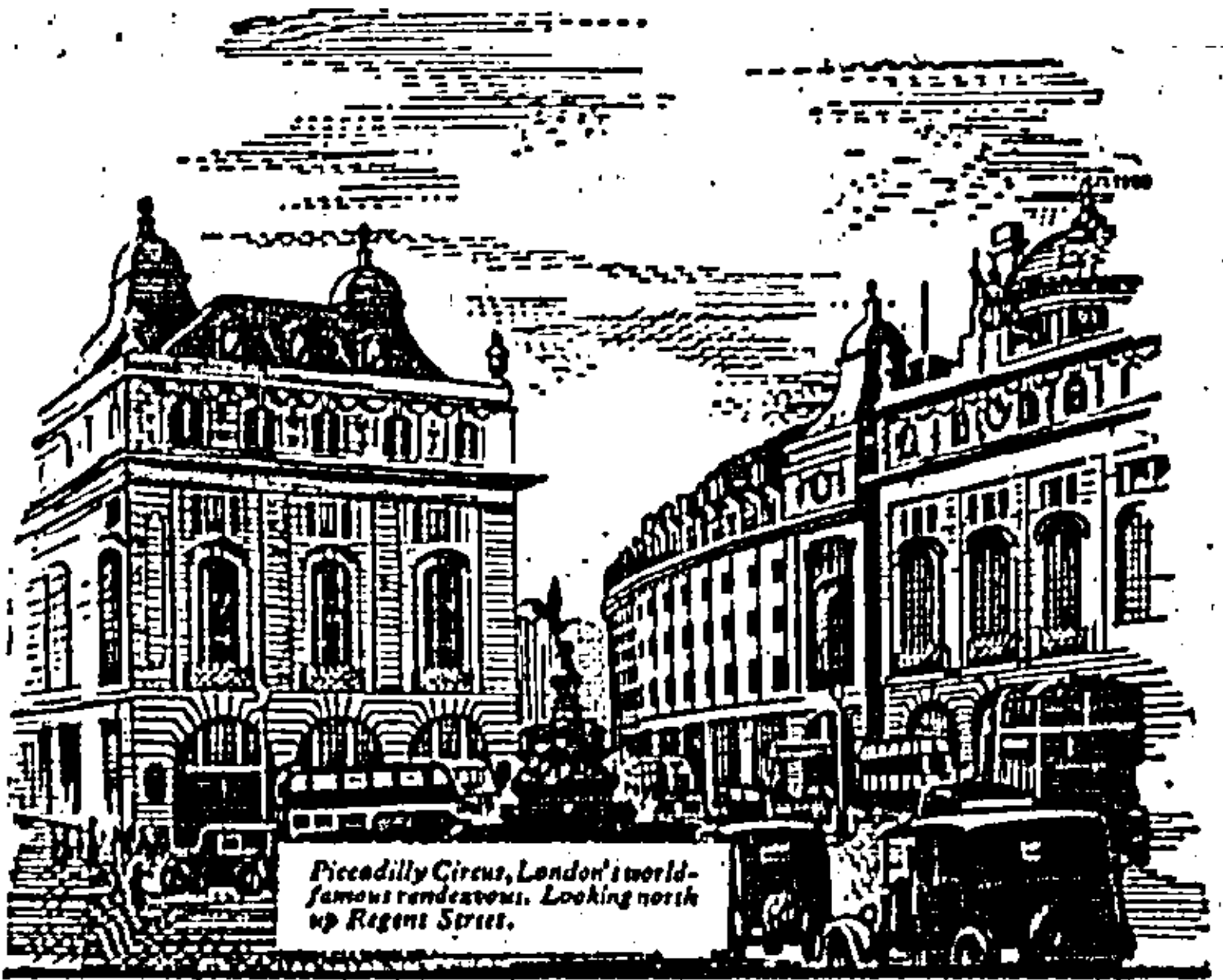
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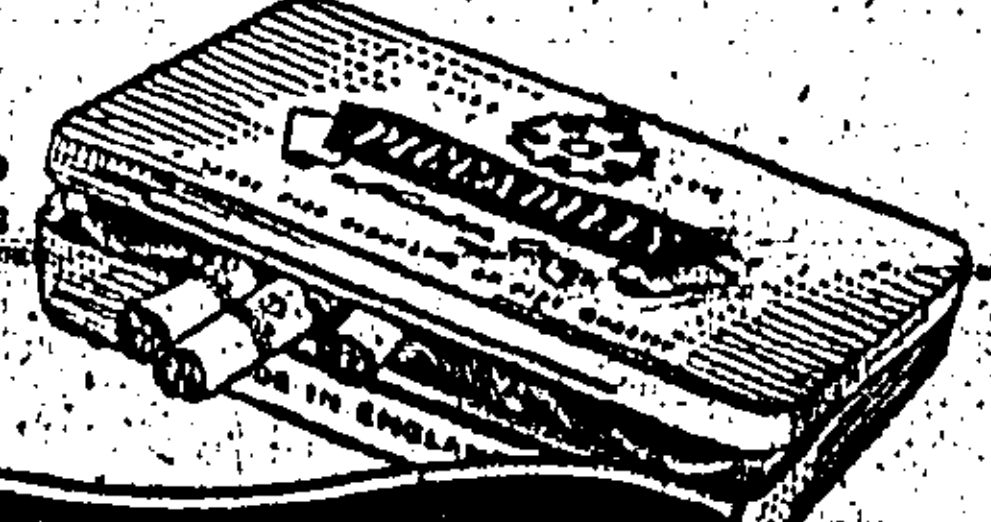
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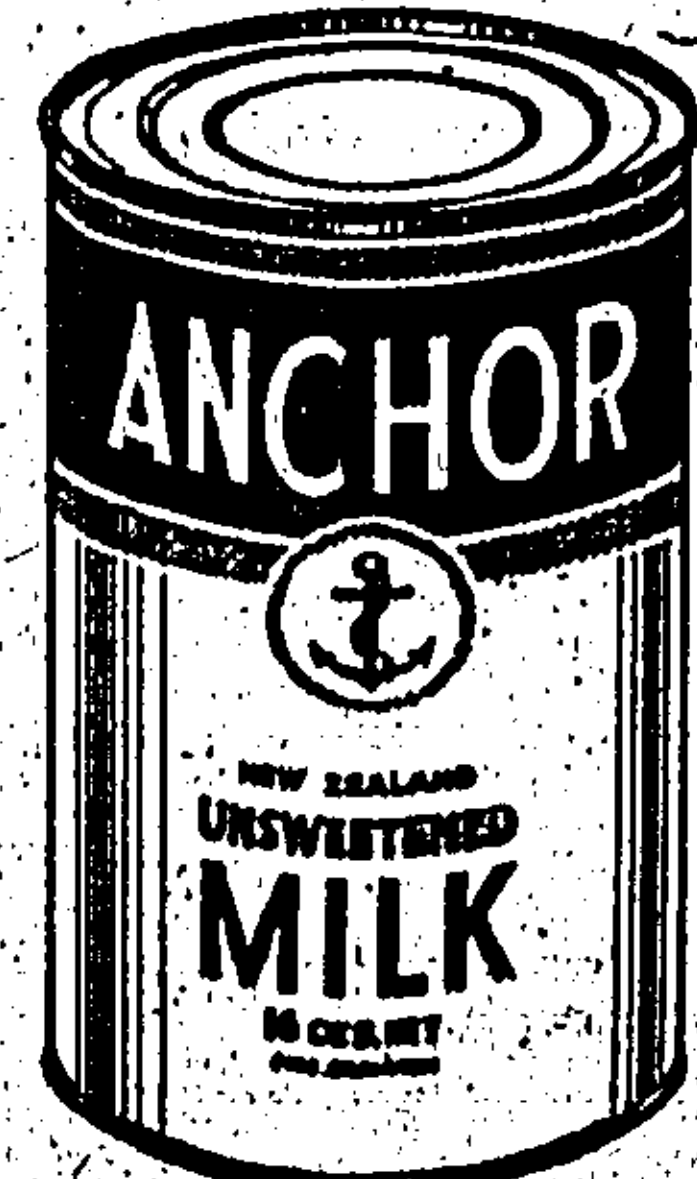


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"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th June
"SHANSHI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 29th June
"YUNNAN"	Saigon	5 p.m. 29th June
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung, Yokohama	5 p.m. 29th June
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th June
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th July

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"SHENGKING"	Keelung	p.m. 25th June
"YUNNAN"	Saigon	a.m. 26th June
"HUPEI"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	26th/27th June
"PRODUCE"	Djakarta & Sibiu	27th/28th June
"YUNNAN"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	1st Aug.

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## ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Japan	6th July
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"PELEUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
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"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits	20th July
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	26th July
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"PIONEER SEA" via Keelung, Kobe & Yokohama	Aug. 20

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

LONDON STOCK MARKETS  
REMAIN CHEERFUL,  
IMPROVEMENTS NOTEDBombay's  
strike  
threat endsBombay, June 24.  
A threatened strike and a two-week lockout of 3,500 stevedores in Bombay Docks ended tonight with agreement between the Dock Workers' Union and the employers.

The Union, with a membership of over 6,000 of the port's 24,000 workers, decided last night, after negotiations with the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. L. T. Ghosh, to postpone the strike which was to have begun today.

It was called in sympathy with the 3,500 stevedores who were "shut out" by their employers on June 10 for go-slow tactics which began on June 6.

Under the settlement reached after long negotiations, the employers, the Bombay Stevedores' Association, agreed to pay the workers 10 days' basic wages instead of the two-month bonus which the Union first demanded.

The "shut out" workers are to return to duty on Monday with a promise from employers that there will be no victimisation. The employers agreed to dismiss on July 31 replacements taken on after the "go slow" movement started.

Earlier today work in the docks stopped for an hour after the police arrested Shanti Patel, General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.

The Union has 8,000 members—craftsmen and engineering staff of the Trust which employs 12,000 men.

The men resumed work an hour later in response to a request from Asok Mehta, the Union's President.

Police headquarters would not give any reason for Shanti Patel's arrest.

A Port Trust worker told Mehta that the police had beaten and arrested Patel after a Port Trust official had reported that he had entered the docks to ask the workers to strike.

Patel was later released—Reuters.

COL jumps  
in AmericaWashington, June 21.  
Led by meat prices, the cost of living between April 15 and May 15 took the highest jump of any month in almost two years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said today. However, the rate was still below a year ago.

An increase of 3 of one per cent was reported by the Bureau in its consumers price index on retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate income families in large American cities. The new index was 168.8 compared to 100 for the base period considered normal from 1935 to 1939.

Food prices went up 1.9 between April and May and were responsible for the sudden rise in the cost of living index. Meat prices were seven percent higher.—Associated Press.

Soybean are  
stable againChicago, June 24.  
Soybeans were stable again today to stand up against persistent selling pressure, much of which came from the East. Lard also came down while the rest of the market on the Board of Trade was relatively steady.

Wheat closed 3/8 lower to 1/8 higher.

July	\$2.22-\$2.11
September	\$2.13%-1/4
December	\$2.10%

Corn was 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher.

July	\$1.77
September	\$1.74
December	\$1.71

Oats were 1/4-1/2 higher.

July	\$1.51
September	\$1.48
December	\$1.45

Lard was 1/4-1/2 lower.

July	\$10.85
September	\$10.80
December	\$10.75

London's stock markets remain cheerful, and recently witnessed further improvements in most sections. The gilt-edged market has taken in its stride the recent issues of £150 million of 3 1/2 per cent.

Electricity Stock and £100 million of 2 1/2 per cent Funding Loan. In spite of the fact that these issues have absorbed about £260 million of cash, which might otherwise have been invested in existing gilt-edged stocks, this market continues to harden.

Several favourable influences have been at work. First and foremost, perhaps, is the growing activity of trade in the United States.

During the past year Moody's price index for American paper commodities has risen by 16 per cent and this average increase reflects marked rises in the prices of several commodities which come from the sterling area.

The most noticeable example, of course, is rubber, the dollar price of which has nearly doubled since last August. Cocoa has also risen appreciably, and the American price of wool has increased since the end of last year.

These facts call for a sense of proportion. The rise in sterling commodity prices is largely a reflection of the average price level in the sterling area. Where the sterling area has gained during recent months has been due not so much to a rise in dollar prices as to a recovery in American trade.

## A state of rigidity

There is a lesson in this. Britain's own economic affairs are in such a state of rigidity that it takes a minor fluctuation in American trade to shift us from a state of disaster to one of relative comfort.

At the moment it looks as if American business will remain active. Sudden changes, however, are always likely to happen in the United States.

The British investor should remember that in Britain's present economic condition such changes have a disproportionate effect here.

He should also remember that devaluation had added to the cost of Britain's imports. Since last August the average price which Britons get for their exports has risen by about 4 1/2 per cent, but the average cost of imports has risen by 18 per cent.

To be more precise, raw material imports are costing 23 per cent more than they did last August. Apart from the fact that Britain now has to export a greater quantity of goods in order to pay for the same quantity of imports as before, her manufacturers cannot pay 25 per cent more for their raw materials without eventually having to charge more for their goods, whether sold at home or overseas.

Another stimulus to markets has come from the widespread removal of controls, of which the abolition of petrol rationing is the latest and most striking example. Moreover, the process may continue, at least until the next election.

For the investor the question is whether this new freedom will extend into the financial sphere. Dividend limitation is an obvious case in point; for it is becoming more and more doubtful if industrialists ought to acquiesce in the continuance of a voluntary basis.

It is even more doubtful if the Government would seek to carry compulsory limitations through the present Parliament.

## Dividend outlook

This means that it is becoming much more important to consider how much companies could afford to distribute, even if dividend limitation came to an end. Taxation and the enhanced cost of replacements and renewals levy a heavy toll on company earnings.

Some companies could increase their dividends if they were free to do so. Others certainly could not, and a greater number would think twice before doing so at the expense of reserve allocation needed to compensate for rising prices.

All this means is that, within the recent market recovery has a solid basis in the American trade activity and its consequent help to sterling. It is also to a large extent psychological.

There are several British companies whose shares have recently risen, but which are doing no better now than they were earlier in the year.

This does not mean that the recovery will not last. On the contrary, recovery in markets depends for its development upon a cheerful atmosphere. Such an atmosphere brings out money which previously had been hoarded, because its owners were afraid to invest it.

The recovery, therefore, seems likely to continue. It will last as long as American trade remains good, and so long as there is no market which poses the wrong way from the investor's point of view.

The recovery, however, will not be general. The continued stagnation of South African gold-mining shares in face of the recent dividends is sufficient proof of that. The investor must therefore be careful over what he decides to buy.

The financial prophets who had predicted a short downward adjustment appeared to be right. Some die-harder claimed that another shake out was still to be faced but there was not much enthusiasm in Wall Street for this viewpoint.

The market's evident toughness and ability to absorb liquidation was easy to understand after a glance at the day to day business news.

Record production schedules were commonplace, corporate profits were piling up, dividends expanding.

Earlier this year, for instance, Chrysler production was halted by a cost/100 day strike. Thursday directors of the Company decided they were able to raise the dividend.—Associated Press.

Textile  
industry  
in S. KoreaWashington, June 24.  
The cotton textile industry in South Korea is making marked recovery, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Mill consumption is nearly double the rate of a year ago. For the first eight months of the current season, the Department said, mills required 63,000 bales compared with 47,000 bales for the entire season of 1949-50.

The 1949-50 season is estimated at 80,000 bales for the Korean mills, although there was some decline in consumption early this year due to shortage of raw cotton and electric power.

South Korean cotton production this season is estimated by U.S. officials at 81,000 bales, with about 20,000 bales of the crop going to mills. The Korean government was said to be seeking to collect 27,500 bales of this season's crop for the mills, but the Department doubted if this total would be reached due to heavy demand for household purposes.

North cotton production currently is estimated at 40,000 bales, although little information is available on the crop.—Associated Press.

Myth of the  
Red ClydeBy the Rt. Hon.  
THOMAS  
JOHNSTON

Our historian of modern Glasgow, Mr. C. A. Oakley, ascribes some share in building up the legend of the "Red Clyde" to the prevalence of sub-editors in Fleet Street.

These gentlemen are believed to be particularly receptive to news items about a stabbing case in the Gorbals but much less impressed or interested in similar flashes about Liverpool.

But that, however, as it may, most of us who have toured Canada and the States have run up against the firm conviction there that Clydesiders are red revolutionaries, razor slashers, mob gangsters; their chief industry strikes, and their chief politics a blend of Stalinism and Trotskyism—or either taken separately and neat.

I used to explain in the States that this was about as realistic as must be the picture of American citizenry in the minds of the population of Paris when they hear for read of a negro soldier from Louisiana dressed up in full regalia as a Red Indian Chief and laying a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Arc de Triomphe.

But now here is Sir Steven Bland, leader of the Scottish Council's Trade Mission to America, back with a report that the Red Clyde prejudice is acting as a positive deterrent to new industries on Clydeside—a menace to Britain's economy and employment.

Some American industrialists, it is reported, contemplate production in Dundee or the Borders, but not in the area of the Clyde.

Lenin believed it.

The Red label was first affixed during the 1914-18 war. On the Clyde there were great impositions of labour; gross overcrowding upon an already overcrowded housing system; raising of rents (sometimes on soldiers' wives) compelling an inevitable Rent Restrictions. Act; apprehensions that dilution of labour by the importation would be used peremptorily to lower existing standards of living; workers' deprivation of living without trial (Mr. David Kirkwood was banished to Edinburgh) and Mr. Lloyd George was accorded a hostile reception at a mass meeting in the Glasgow City Hall. That started the "Red Clyde" story on its travels.

The recovery, however, will not be general. The continued stagnation of South African gold-mining shares in face of the recent dividends is sufficient proof of that. The investor must therefore be careful over what he decides to buy.

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The market's evident toughness and ability to absorb liquidation was easy to understand after a glance at the day to day business news.

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NY STOCK  
MARKET  
REACTION

New York, June 24.

The 1949-50 stock market let out a bellow of defiance this week after its worst beating in a year.

Some 10 days ago the market went into a slump that lasted until Tuesday morning. Roughly \$2,000 million was sliced off the market value of all stocks listed on the exchange.

Tuesday afternoon the turn came in a slow rally. In the next two days about half the loss was regained and the bull market appeared to be on solid ground once more.

The financial prophets who had predicted a short downward adjustment appeared to be right. Some die-harder claimed that another shake out was still to be faced but there was not much enthusiasm in Wall Street for this viewpoint.

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CHINESE GOODS  
FOR CZECHS

San Francisco, June 24.

The Chinese Communist radio at Peking said today that shipments of Chinese raw materials by ship to Czechoslovakia will begin this month through Polish ports.

Under a recently concluded trade pact China will send hides, wolfram, lead, mercury, mica, silk, hog bristles, resin, animal feeds, tea, egg products and other animal products to Czechoslovakia. In exchange China will import Czech heavy industrial machinery and forged iron products, locomotives, trucks, leather shoes, chemical products and medicine.—Associated Press.

## SHIP MOVEMENTS

San Francisco, June 24.

Ship arrivals today: Maiden Creek and Pacific Transport from Yokohama.—Associated Press.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From JAPAN.

Consignees per ship

MS "SANGOLA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd., where it will be at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd.

The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after the 20th June, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on the 20th June, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th July, 1950 or they will not be recognized.

No first insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ships' side or alternatively ex the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

Agents.

D. T. S. N. Co. Ltd.

Hong Kong, June 26, 1950.

P&O B.I. E&A  
COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

## PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	24th June	24th July
a.s. "CORFU"	19th June	21st July
a.s. "CANTON"	27th July	24th August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang &amp; Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	24th June	8th August
a.s. "CORFU"	4th August	8th September
a.s. "CANTON"	21st September	2nd October
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	21st September	30th October
a.s. "CORFU"	27th October	27th November
a.s. "CANTON"	23rd November	24th December
a.s. "CHUBAN"	9th December	6th January

\* Disembarks passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said &amp; London.

## FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
a.s. "HOMER"	1st July	London & Continent
a.s. "KRYDER"	27th July	—
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
a.s. "HOMER"	1st July	London & Continent
a.s. "BOMALI"	1st August	—

Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp &amp; Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if indentment offers.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK.

SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

a.s. "SANGOLA"	due 26th June	from Japan.
a.s. "BIRDHANA"	due 26th June	from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
a.s. "SANGOLA"	due 12th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Birala.
a.s. "BIRDHANA"	due 14th July	for Japan.

\* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

## P. &amp; O.B.I. JOINT SERVICE

a.s. "PURNIA"	due 27th June	from Japan.
a.s. "ITOLA"	due 27th June	for Straits & Chittagong.
a.s. "ITOLA"	due 12th July	from Japan.
a.s. "ITOLA"	due 12th July	for Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Accepting cargo for Dibrugarh, Sydney, Melbourne &amp; Adelaide, and through bills of lading for New Zealand &amp; Pacific Island ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or after the route, and the routes and sailings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

a.s. "EASTERN"	due 1st July	from Japan.
a.s. "EASTERN"	due 6th July	for Manila, Port Moresby, Samarai & Australia.
a.s. "NANKIN"	due 10th July	from Australia.
a.s. "NANKIN"	due 10th Aug.	for Tabat & Australia.

Accepting cargo for Dibrugarh, Sydney, Melbourne &amp; Adelaide, and through bills of lading for New Zealand &amp; Pacific Island ports.

All



## P&O

### ROYAL MAIL SHIPS

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TABMAN"	In Port	28th June	
"VAN HEUTZ"	27th June	1st July	
"TEGELBERG"	6th July	18th July	
"TJITJALENGKA"	9th July		

\*only to Singapore, Penang & Del. Dell.  
\*direct to Singapore, not to Java ports and Macassar

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"BERLAGE"	In Port	20th June	
"STRAAT BOENDA"	29th June	7th July	
"TEGELBERG"	6th July	6th July	
"TJITJALENGKA"	9th July	6th Aug.	
"RUYS"	6th July	6th Aug.	

\*not calling Manila and South America  
\*not calling Manila

JAPAN		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STRAAT BOENDA"	6th July	15th July	
"TEGELBERG"	4th July		
"RUYS"	8th Aug.		

Agents: **HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE**

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"	early July	early Aug.	
"MARIEKERK"	early July	early Aug.	
"MELISKERK"	early Aug.	early Sept.	

Through Del. issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports

JAPAN		ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"	6th July	early July	
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early Aug.	
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Aug.	

KINGS BUILDING TELEPHONE 2001 TO 2007  
CHINESE FREIGHT AGENTS: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

## ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company New York)

### DIRECT MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"STEEL SURVEYOR"	28th June	
"AKTION"	24th July	

Tanks available for Bulk Oil.

### SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & JAKARTA (BATAVIA)

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"STEEL SEAFARER"	2nd July	
"STEEL ROVER"	23rd July	
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	20th Aug.	

### ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

SHIP	Sailed N.Y.	Sailed S.F.	Due H.K.
"STEEL SEAFARER"	Sailed	Sailed	1st July
"STEEL ROVER"	Sailed	5th July	26th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	11th July	20th July	10th Aug.

**GILMAN & CO., LTD.**  
Tel. 31148  
Chinese Freight Agents: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.  
Tel. 28823, 25553 & 23483.

## ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company, New York)

### S.S. "STEEL SURVEYOR"

LOADING 27th JUNE  
SAILING 28th JUNE  
FOR  
LOS ANGELES & NEW YORK  
via PANAMA CANAL  
Passenger Accommodation Available.  
TANKS AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

**GILMAN & CO., LTD.**  
Tel. 31148  
Chinese Freight Agents: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.  
Tel. 28823, 25553 & 23483.

## SWEDISH EAST ASIA CO. LTD.

### ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

SHIP	ARRIVAL
m.v. "SUMATRA"	6th July
m.v. "DUKAT"	20th July
m.v. "MINDORO"	End July

### SAILINGS TO EUROPE

SHIP	DEPARTURE
m.v. "SUMATRA"	22nd July
m.v. "MINDORO"	Mid Aug.

FOR  
ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG  
Deep tanks available for Bulk Oil

**GILMAN & CO., LTD.**  
Tel. 31148

# HONG KONG WATERFRONT

BY OUR HARBOUR REPORTER

## Sight-seeing along the Praya



## WHO'S WHO

Twenty-one years ago, the ss. Cornwelle arrived in Hong Kong with a tall, sturdy Norwegian lad of 16 working in the pantry who was seeing the Far East for the first time after hearing so much about it in school.

Today, the local waterfront community know him as the new skipper of the push-button controlled motor vessel Mul Ann, pride of the "Mul" fleet.

Alf D. Justad chose life at sea to satisfy a natural adolescence yearning to go to sea, make more money and see the strange world, of which he had heard and read a lot.

A family friend residing in the same house, was a master mariner and young Justad used to spend hours listening wide-eyed to tales of the Seven Seas from the veteran.

Born at Drammen, Norway, Justad is typically the self-made seaman. From the servile rank of pantry-boy, he became a seaman within two years of sailing. During that period he had already seen most of the United States and the Far East.

Like any other Norwegian youth, he served in the Norwegian Navy on national service after finishing school. On completion of his term Justad rejoined the merchant marine. He was an A/B and later boatswain on the ss. Granville, which was plying along the China Coast.

After 18 months, he signed off at Shanghai, went to Dairen, from where he returned to Norway by the Trans Siberian Railway.

Justad then spent 10 months in the Tonsberg (Norway) Mates' School. In 1927, he took to sea again. He signed on as third officer on the ss. Matros. Three years later he became chief officer of the Panamanian freighter.

War broke out in Norway on April 9, 1940, when Chief Officer Justad was en route home from Bangkok. His ship was diverted to New York, where he signed off. He remained there until 1941, when he joined a fruit ship.

## No. 1: Some familiar names

Housed in three imposing buildings along the Central Praya—Queen's, St. George's and King's—are some of the Colony's most prominent shipping organisations whose names have been associated with ships known for their humanitarian work, their luxury or their vital job in maintaining the Colony's livelihood.

Such "floating palaces" as the President Wilson, the La Marseillaise and the Ruys, or gallant craft like the Caroline Moller, are operated by these firms.

The most familiar in name and sight is the American President Lines' "Eagle", which makes regular appearances in the harbour. Popular visitors flying the APL emblem are the President Wilson, General Carver and President Cleveland, whose stopover here on their trans-Pacific cruise has always been a "red-letter" day to the waterfront community.

The two-funnel, silver-grey, sleek APL liner provides the harbour with a refreshing and colourful sight whenever she is in port at her usual berth at Kowloon Wharf.

Another streamlined liner, though not so frequent a visitor, is the Messageries Maritimes' La Marseillaise, which is noted for her elegant continental settings and excellent cuisine.

Kowloon Wharf has been on more than one occasion the scene of splendour when these mammoth floating palaces berth side by side.

Because she is often moored mid-stream, the Dutch liner Ruys seldom gets into the limelight. But this splendid work of Dutch shipbuilding, specially equipped with up-to-date amenities and navigational aids for long passage-stretching from Japan to Latin-America via Hong Kong—has the last word of comfort aboard.

### Occasional visits

Run by the Royal Intercean Line, the Ruys makes occasional visits here.

Much has also been said about the exclusive service of the Mollers' fleet of salvage-rescue tugs. On many occasions have the Caroline Moller, Frosty Moller or Margaret Moller been sent out on mercy missions to rescue grounded ships, to search for those in distress and drift or to rescue personnel from storm-stricken vessels on the high seas.

Mollers Limited operate a very efficient salvage-rescue team. Much of the successful salvage work done during the past few years were accredited to Mollers. Among the most prominent were operations on the Anichmark (in the Wampoa), the Hinchmark (South China Seas), the Mui Lee (Hollow Bay) and the Chinese Navy TST Chung Hsing (Prata's Reefs).

The Frosty Moller and the Margaret Moller are now assigned to salvage the British blockade runner Anhui, mined off Swatow recently.

unsung but generally known to be doing "great jobs" in maintaining the Colony's life-blood by ferrying vital cargo to and from the ports of the world, are the other shipping firms, each operating a large fleet of modern cargo-cum-passenger vessels.

## How's your harbour I.Q.?



Do you know where this picture was taken? Sure you don't be puzzled... remember where you always see those craft typing the White English as you pass by aboard a vehicular ferry.

Turn the page around and see whether you're right.

SHIP OF THE YEAR  
BY EARLY DECEMBER THIS YEAR, HONG KONG WILL SEE THE LARGEST PASSENGER SHIP TO BE COMPLETED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD DURING 1950 — THE 24,000-GROSS TON "P. and O." CHUSAN — IN PORT ON HER MAIDEN TRIP TO THE FAR EAST.

## Ship of the year

By early December this year, Hong Kong will see the largest passenger ship to be completed anywhere in the world during 1950 — the 24,000-gross ton "P. and O." Chusan — in port on her maiden trip to the Far East.

Described as the ship of the year, the de luxe liner has accommodation for more than 1,000 passengers with cabins and public rooms distributed on seven spacious decks.

The Chusan is due to sail on her maiden voyage from Southampton to Madeira and Lisbon on July 1. Three Mediterranean cruises will follow during July and August. In September she will make a fast return voyage from London to Bombay, and on November 7, she will leave London for Hong Kong.

The public rooms include a well-stocked library and writing room, lounge and verandah overlooking the swimming pool on the Promenade Deck, shops, dressing saloons, ironing and drying rooms, laundries, hospitals, children's playrooms and dancing and cinema spaces on the other decks.

In the way of sports, six courts have been marked out on the Boat Deck for deck tennis and 12 pitches for deck quoits. Immaculately att of the Bridge House there is a sun trap, protected against strong winds by folding screens which run for 60 feet both port and starboard.

Access to the various decks is provided by passenger lifts.

Except for two three-berth cabins, all first class passengers are accommodated in single and two-berth cabins. There are eight cabins-de-luxe, two with private verandah, 14 two-berth bathrooms, 12 two-berth and 20 single berth shower-cabins and eight one-berth cabins with private bath connecting each pair of cabins.

Twenty-five of the inside cabins are air-conditioned as are the cabins-de-luxe. All other cabins are mechanically ventilated by fans.

Four ship's telephonists handle the extensive telephone system for the use of first-class passengers, the call boxes with short connections and the separate system installed for navigational and staff purposes.

Brief description of the Chusan as given by its designer, Length 672 feet overall, Beam 67 feet, 65 feet draught, 27 knots speed, 22 knots in service, 21 knots class, Passengers: 470, Tonnage Class: 24,000, Power: 12,000 H.P., Crew: 572.

A most outstanding feature of the Chusan will be her special mechanical "resilient" hull, which will enable her to withstand the heaviest seas.

## AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

### TO HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"President Cleveland"	Arr. July 14	Sails July 15
"General Gordon"	Arr. Aug. 1	Sails Aug. 2
"President Wilson"	Arr. Aug. 3	Sails Aug. 4

### TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"President Taft"	Arr. July 3	Sails July 4
"President Madison"	Arr. July 12	Sails July 12

### TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"Williamette Victory"	Arr. July 16	Sails July 17
"Dartmouth Victory"	Arr. July 20	Sails July 20

### ROUND THE WORLD

VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"Marine Snapper"	Arr. July 8	Sails July 9
"President Johnson"	Arr. July 16	Sails July 18

### TO JAVA & STRAITS

SHIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
"Dartmouth Victory"	In Port	Sails June 26
"Mount Mansfield"	Arr. July 21	Sails July 22

St. George's Bldg. Tel. 28172/3.

## BENGLINE

THE GREAT EASTERN LINE

### ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENALDER"	"	30th June
"BENAVON"	"	16th July
"BENVRACKIE"	"	27th July
"BENVENUE"	"	27th July
"BENDORAN"	"	8th Aug.
"BENLAVERS"	"	14th Aug.
"BENATTOW"	"	27th Aug.

### SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	LOADING ON OR AFT
"BENAVON"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull.	20th July
"BENVRACKIE"	"	31st July
"BENLAVERS"	Liverpool, Dublin, Havre, Antwerp, & Hull.	17th Aug.
"BENLOMOND"	"	27th June
"BENDORAN"	Genoa, Le Havre & Liverpool.	13th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Antwerp & Rotterdam.	4th July
"BENATTOW"	"	8th July
"BENATTOW"	"	31st Aug.

Accepts Cargo for Japan. Accepts Cargo for Havre. Omila Hull. Via Malaya, Colombo, Port Sudan, Aden, and Suez Canal.

For Further Particulars, Apply To—  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.**  
Agents  
York Building. Telephone: 34165.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

### M.S. "MALAYA"

LOADING ABOUT 8TH JULY

for  
ADEN, PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG, COPENHAGEN & GDEINIA

Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk

**THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor. Tel. 34111 & 34112

## BURNS PHILP LINE

### M.V. "MERKUR"

Sails from Japan ports  
Sunday, 2nd July  
and will call for Madras, Calcutta, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne on  
Tuesday, 4th July  
For bookings and freight apply  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.**  
Agents  
100, Market Street, Singapore







